

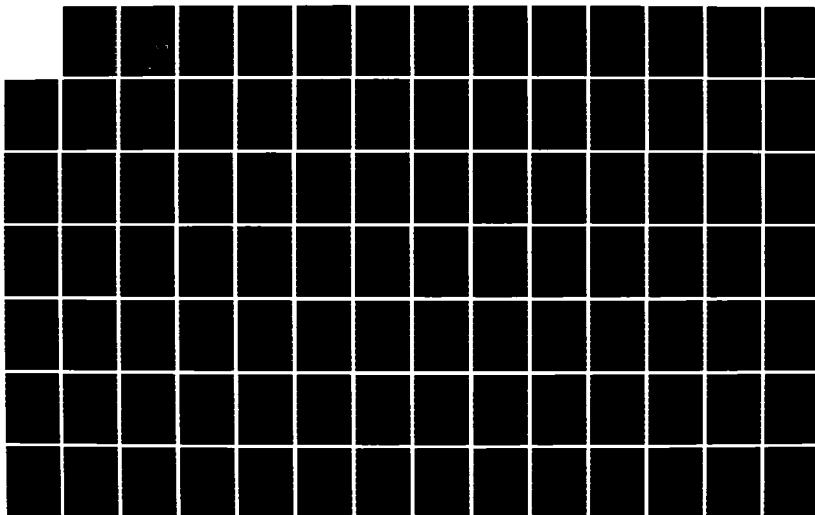
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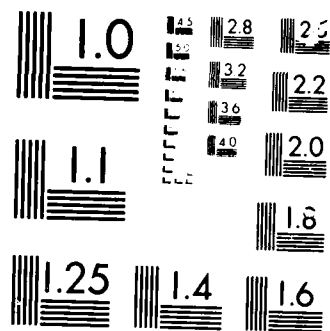


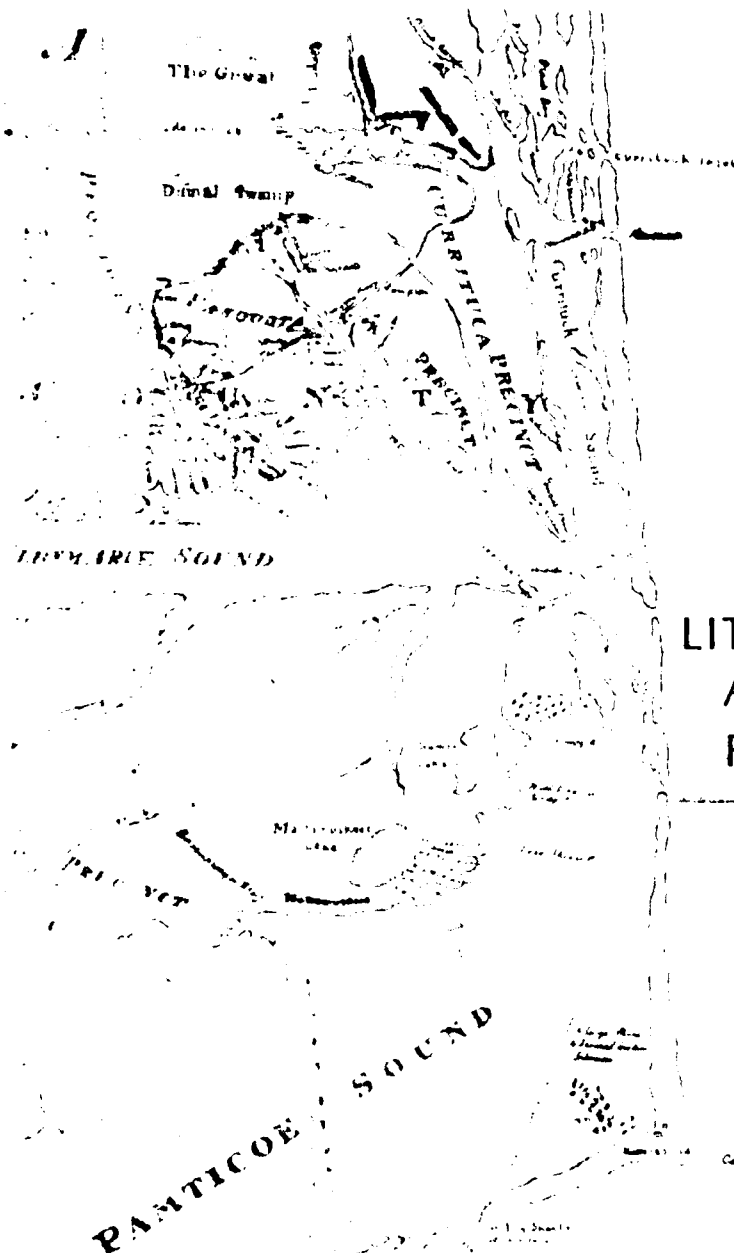
Figure 1. Resolution test chart.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

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Eastern
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LITERATURE REVIEW
AND PRELIMINARY
RESEARCH DESIGN

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Prepared by:

WILMINGTON DISTRICT
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

In cooperation with:
N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

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<p>This report presents the results of a literature and archives search for the Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout study area. This area includes the northeastern 17 counties of North Carolina. The subjects of architectural history, prehistoric archeology, historic archeology, underwater archeology, and history are covered. In addition to the review of past work suggestions for the direction of future work are provided.</p>				
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**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES
FOR
THE EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT
STUDY AREA**

**Literature Review
and
Preliminary Research Design**

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**WILMINGTON DISTRICT
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ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION**

MAY 1986

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Many people provided various degrees of indirect support for this study either through review, technical advice, or by providing managerial, administrative, or clerical support. Review and technical advice were provided by Mr. Richard Lawrence of the Underwater Archeology Unit at Ft. Fisher, Mr. Mark Mathis of the Archeology Branch, and Ms. Catherine Bishir of the Survey Branch. Managerial support was provided by Mr. W. Coleman Long II, Mr. Richard M. Jackson, Mr. John Meshaw, and Mr. Lawrence Saunders of the Wilmington District and by Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley of the N.C. Division of Archives and History. Clerical support was received from Ms. Sondra Ward of NCDAH and Ms. Deborah Rowell of the Wilmington District, both of whom typed various sections of this report. The overall administration of this study was provided by Colonel Wayne A. Hanson, District Engineer, Wilmington District and Dr. William S. Price Jr., North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES
EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT
Literature Review and
Preliminary Research Design**

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Management Summary

The Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout study area consists of the seventeen northeastern counties of North Carolina which surround Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. This is one of the most historically significant areas in North Carolina, for it is one of the earliest areas of North America to be settled by the Europeans. The Outer Banks area of North Carolina was explored as early as 1524 by the expedition led by Verrazzano, and the earliest attempt at permanent settlement of the North American continent also began in the study area as the ill-fated "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island. New Bern, Edenton, and Bath, three of the earliest towns located in North Carolina, are also in the study area. Here, particularly in the Albemarle Sound region, lies the evidence which embodies the region's own unique identity, quite different from its Chesapeake area counterparts in Virginia and Maryland.

Prehistoric archeological sites representing the full range of archeological material, including Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, have been found in Eastern North Carolina. Sites and isolated finds from these time periods have been found throughout the study area.

Historical archeology in the study area is practically non-existent. While there are historical archeological sites identified and plotted, there has been little or no systematic research. In addition funding in the past, especially from local, state, and private sources, has been directed almost exclusively to the investigation of "high profile" projects (e.g., the study and restoration or rehabilitation of Bath, Edenton, New Bern, etc). The great body of information and material items collected to date stems from these projects in architectural history, not from historical archeology, which results in an under-representation of the remains of the "common man."

While terrestrial archeological sites are recorded by county, underwater sites are recorded according to the body of water in which they occur. Historical literature for the state notes some 2,000 shipwreck sites, most of which occur along the Outer Banks or in the coastal estuaries and rivers, but those underwater archeological sites investigated, accurately located, and recorded in the study area total only 133. At present, no summary statistics or adequate computerized inventory exist for underwater sites, although one was developed for this report. Most of the data was gleaned from Stick's (1952) classic reference on shipwrecks.

Considering the relative lack of attention accorded the study area by historians, the opportunities for investigation and research are virtually unlimited. Slight notice has been paid to the waterborne commerce, fishing, and sailing craft of the Albemarle and Neuse-Pamlico regions, despite their crucial role in the local economies. Urban history, the story of the small towns and their role in the growth of the counties, has yet to be explored with the exception of Elizabeth City before 1860. Likewise, the blacks, who comprised a majority or a substantial minority of the population in most of the counties, have been ignored. While Edward Stanly and William Gaston have earned sound biographical studies, such luminaries as Samuel Johnston, James Iredell, and Furnifold M. Simmons, among others, need consideration. In addition individual county histories and a broad based history of the Albemarle and perhaps the Neuse-Pamlico areas need to be written.

While the seventeen-county study area is one of the most historically important areas in North Carolina, scholarly analysis of the historic settlement is lacking. The result is only a rudimentary understanding of the historic social, economic and cultural character and development of the area. Compounding this problem is the extreme fragility of the surviving architectural resources of the region. Subject to great and continuing natural and man-caused changes, these extremely impermanent resources are disappearing rapidly, a situation that intensifies the need for comprehensive interdisciplinary study of the area and completion of comprehensive countywide architectural surveys. The need for such studies cannot be overemphasized, for a true understanding of the historical development of North Carolina depends upon a more complete knowledge and understanding about the place of its earliest roots. Research within the study area needs to focus primarily on the Albemarle region and address why settlement and development patterns occurred as they did; the contrast of the colonial period Albemarle experience with Virginia and Maryland; the impact of the white/Indian relationship on material culture; the impact of diversified, non-Indian populations on material culture; the impacts of early economic pursuits on settlement patterns, population groups, and land use; and the identification of areas of earliest settlement and the role of economic and social interests in the choice of place.

The important problem areas requiring research in the prehistoric archeology of the North Carolina coastal plain include: Paleoindian site distributions and their correlation with Pleistocene environments; the discovery and excavation of Paleoindian and Archaic sites; the location and excavation of sites transitional between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods; Early and Middle Woodland subsistence and settlement pattern studies; and excavation of sites that represent the range of types for each phase of the regional sequence.

Historic period Colonial sites should be much more numerous in the study area than presently indicated archeologically. This area was the first to be settled on a permanent basis as English from the Virginia Colony made their way southward. The present lack of sites can be traced primarily to a lack of survey coverage. Historic archeological surveys that proceed from the known documentary base to problem investigation on the ground are needed to improve the historic archeological resource base.

CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1

PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

by

Richard H. Lewis

Introduction

The contents of this report are the result of a cooperative effort between the staffs of the Division of Archives and History of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and the Wilmington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The impetus behind this study and the authority for its implementation is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout Planning Study being undertaken by the Wilmington District. The intent of this report is to provide a broad overview of the cultural resources of the Eastern North Carolina study area and to provide a preliminary framework for future archeological, historic, and historic architectural investigations which may be necessary to support future Corps of Engineers studies in the area. On a broader level, it is hoped that this report will be used to support and guide cultural resources investigations by other individuals, local governments, and the state of North Carolina and ultimately be incorporated, in whole or in part, into a North Carolina "state historic preservation plan."

Description of the Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout Study

The purpose of the Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout study is to provide "surveys for flood control, and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects... for all streams flowing into the sounds of North Carolina between Cape Lookout and the Virginia State Line, except those portions of the Neuse, Pamlico and Roanoke Rivers above the estuarine reaches" (Section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1965). It is expected that the Eastern North Carolina study will result in the identification of the problems, needs, and opportunities related to urban and rural flooding problems, water supply, water quality, hydroelectric power, recreation, and environmental (including archeological, historical and historic architectural resources) conditions throughout the study area. In addition, the study will consider an array of water resources development alternatives that will seek to provide solutions to the identified problems. The study area is approximately 5,800 square miles in size and consists of all (see figure 1-1) of the following 11 counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell; and parts of the following 6 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Carteret, Craven, Northampton, Washington.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA
ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT
PLANNING STUDY

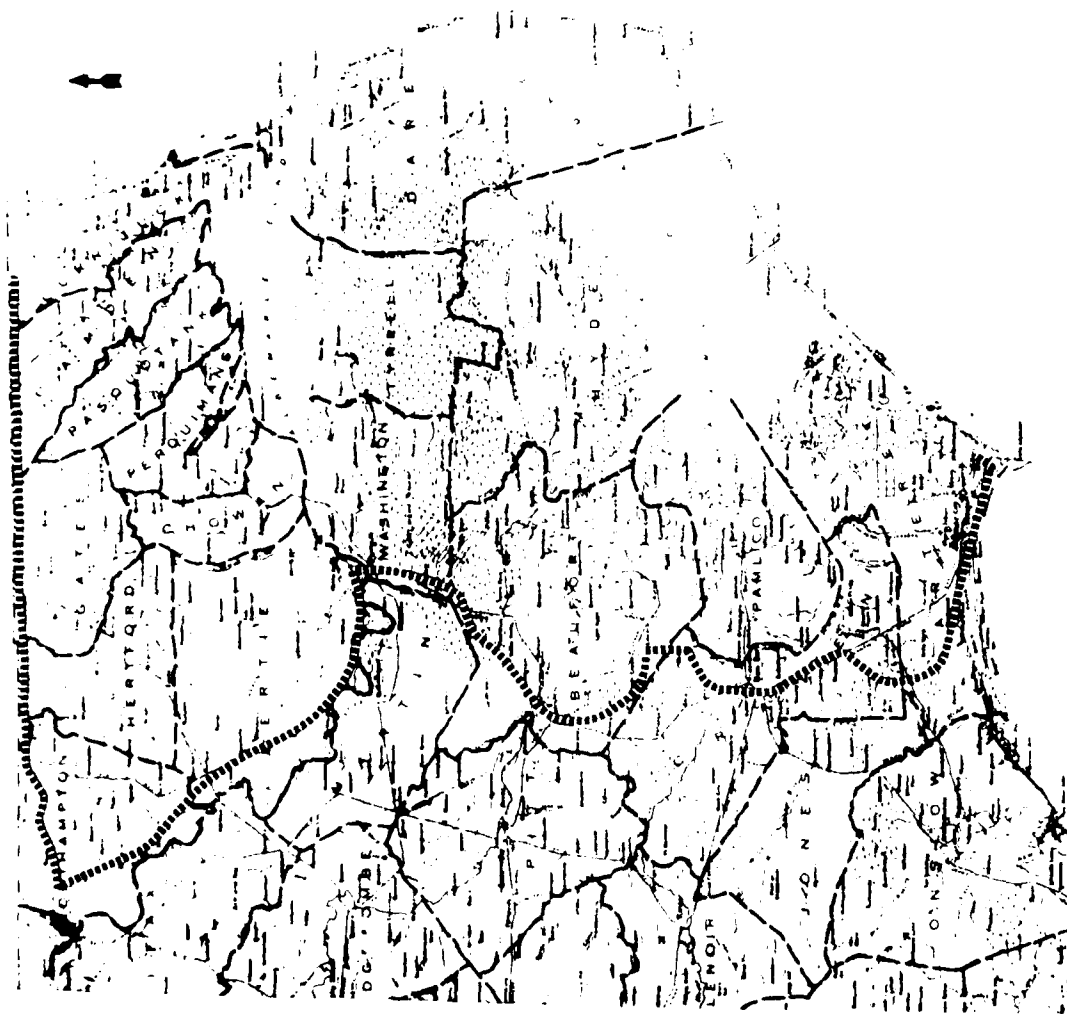
Study Area



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Wilmington District

SCALE 1:1,000,000

Figure 1-1



More than half of the study area discussed above is subject to flooding from wind tides and local runoff. Damages from flooding resulting from hurricanes Connie, Diane, and Ione in 1955 were estimated at \$22 million. Agricultural damages are also a major problem throughout the area, which includes substantial areas of organic soils. In addition, irrigation and domestic water supply problems are of consequence at several locations in the study area. All of these problems are becoming more critical with the rapid land development that is taking place, particularly in the coastal portion of the study area.

In recent years, vast areas have been clearcut for cropland. This has created the potential for adverse impacts on the biological productivity of the sounds from agricultural runoff of nutrients, herbicides, and pesticides. Other problems include agricultural water supply, shoreline erosion, preservation of environmental quality, and wastewater management. (U.S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington, 1984)

The Cultural Resources Overviews

The purpose of the regional cultural resource overviews, contained in this report, is to provide descriptions of the current theoretical constructs used to describe the cultural phenomena that have been observed to date in the study area. These constructs, certainly for the prehistoric period, and to some extent for the historic period, are simply heuristic devices which allow researchers to conveniently discuss the "different cultural periods." The framework for understanding these "cultural periods" has been developed during several decades of study in the planning area and other parts of the southeastern United States. Some of the "cultural periods", such as the Late Woodland time period are fairly well established, deal with a relatively short span of time, and are well researched in the study area, while other periods, such as the "Paleo Indian" are not as well understood. The historic time periods described in the report have more of a basis in the "historic reality" of the study area than do the prehistoric "periods;" however, these periods too, are to a large extent the theoretical constructs of the researchers who have studied the area (e.g. ante-bellum, colonial, proto-historic, etc.).

Undiscovered and unassessed material remains, sites, and structures representing these "cultural periods" exist in the study area. However, because of the dynamic nature of a coastal environment, the periodic rise and fall of the ocean level, and the historic and present day destruction of the older sites and buildings to make way for the newer development, the material remains representative of some of the prehistoric and historic periods may no longer exist in the study area. It is also important to keep in mind that this report describes what is known and understood about the study area as of the date on the cover, and that the perception of what is important and significant may change as more information is collected on the prehistoric and historic "cultures" of this historically and archeologically rich area of North Carolina. Therefore, this report should not be used, and is not intended to be used, as an all encompassing volume for the cultural resources in the Eastern North Carolina region but rather as a status report and preliminary study guide for the region.

The Site Lists

Site lists, depending on the reliability, areal extent, and accuracy of the survey on which they are based, can provide various levels of information. Ideally, these lists can provide: a list of concrete examples of the site types found in the area surveyed, a list of known resources against which to compare newly discovered sites, an overview of the area which shows where survey has taken place, and an idea of the settlement patterns of the area. However, various factors, such as a variable survey coverage, concentration of survey efforts based on individual research interests or development patterns of the area which affect where surveys are undertaken, and the different levels of survey, seldom allow the site lists to represent more than a list of examples of sites from the area and a comparative list against which to judge newly discovered resources.

The architectural and archeological surveys and investigations which have taken place in the study area over time are widely variable in quality and coverage. This variability is caused by several factors including: the reasons the investigation was undertaken, the research goals (or lack of) which guided the particular investigation, the funding level of a particular project, the particular "paradigm" for investigation in vogue when the survey was completed, the research bias of the investigators, and in the case of cultural resource management surveys, the stage of evolution the regulations and guidelines were in when a particular survey was completed. It is with these understandings that the site lists presented as appendices D-F of this volume are offered. At the very least, this list provides concrete examples of the sites and the types of material culture remains described and discussed in this report and provides a comparative list of resources against which to make preliminary judgements regarding the significance of any newly discovered resources. This list, because of the variability of coverage and the variable quality of reports, is neither a complete list of all sites in the area, or indeed a complete list of all the known sites in the area. As such, this list should not be used by planners to "clear projects," or used as a basis for recommendations of further research in any particular locale in the study area without further area specific research into the archeological, historic and architectural resources of the particular locale.

The Preliminary Study Design

The preliminary study designs for each of the resource categories described in this report are based on the existing knowledge of the study area on file at the N.C. Division of Archives and History, and the knowledge of the individual staff members of NCDAH and various independent researchers who have worked in the project area. The research designs and goals are limited by the current state of knowledge about the resources located in the study area, the variable nature of the investigations, and the individual research biases of the reports authors. These study designs are therefore offered as one possible framework on which to build and develop future cultural resource investigations in the Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout Corps of Engineers Study Area and not as an all inclusive list of investigations required for the study area.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT STUDY AREA

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT STUDY AREA

by

Alan D. Watson

Introduction

The seventeen counties comprising the Eastern North Carolina Above Cape Lookout study area include the original four precincts (later designated counties) of North Carolina. Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Chowan, Counties emerged perhaps as early as 1670. Beaufort, Craven, and Hyde Counties appeared in 1705 (though not by those names until 1712). Bertie and Carteret Counties were established in 1722; Tyrrell, Northampton, and Hertford Counties in 1729, 1741, and 1759 respectively. Camden County (1777) and Gates (1779) originated in the Revolutionary era. Washington County dates from 1799. In the Reconstruction period the state legislature created Dare County in 1870 from Currituck, Tyrrell, and Hyde, and Pamlico in 1872 from Beaufort and Craven.

The study area occupies the northern and central coastal region of North Carolina. Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Tyrrell, Carteret, Washington, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico Counties fall within the Tidewater region of the Coastal Plain while, Northampton County, most of Bertie, and parts of Hertford and Craven Counties lie in the Inner Coastal Plain. A fragile line of barrier islands known as the Outer Banks guards the coast in this area. The Outer Banks and their inlets shift constantly in response to waves, wind, tides, and sedimentary deposition, which militates against oceanic commerce. The interior of the northern Tidewater presents a vast expanse of sounds and tidal estuaries. The Albemarle and Pamlico are the largest of the sounds, fed by several river systems including the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar-Pamlico, and the Trent-Neuse. Smaller rivers and streams which crisscross the area have also played a vital role in promoting immigration, transportation, and general economic growth within the region. While the Tidewater exhibits a generally level or low-lying, swampy, wet terrain, the Inner Coastal Plain offers a gently sloping terrain with sandy, loamy soil. A mild climate characterizes the entire area.

Early Settlement

Indians living in northeastern North Carolina at the time of permanent white settlement linguistically belonged to the Algonquian tradition (see figure 2-1) with the exception of the Tuscarora and the Meherrin who linguistically belonged to the Iroquoian tradition. The Algonquians in North Carolina, the southernmost of that language group on the North American continent, lived in an area extending from the Virginia border southward to Bogue Inlet and from the Outer Banks as far inland as present Plymouth, Washington, and New Bern. The tribes, within this linguistic tradition included the Pasquotank, Yeopim, Poteskeet, Chowanoc, Machapunga, Bay or Bear River, Pamplico, Hatteras, Neusioc, and possibly the Coree. Such tribes were small in number and dominated by the more powerful, numerous, and warlike Tuscarora who lived just to the west of the Algonquians and to a great extent controlled the Algonquians. The Meherrin, who lived mainly in Virginia but who moved into North Carolina under pressure of the northern government, were confined to the east bank of the Chowan River as early as 1676.

Early European contact with the aboriginal inhabitants of North Carolina resulted in an exchange of weapons, living habits, and language. However, the whites quickly overwhelmed the Algonquians. In fact, the rapid disintegration of the Indian way of life and the astonishing numerical decline in aboriginal populations have been the principal themes of North Carolina Indian history. Contributing greatly to the decimation of the Indians were disease and warfare. An epidemic in 1695 devastated the Pamplico tribe. The Chowanoc were destroyed by war in 1677. While the Iroquoian tribes held out for a longer period, they were defeated in the Tuscarora War of 1711-1714, which eventually resulted in the virtual disappearance of the Indians from northeastern North Carolina.

In the modern era, the aboriginal population was supplemented and then supplanted by Europeans who sighted and explored the Outer Banks at least as early as Giovanni da Verrazzano's expedition of 1524. Subsequent European contacts with North Carolina's coast involved the Spanish, including a probable landing in present Currituck in 1566. The region lured Europeans who thought that North Carolina sounds were either the Pacific Ocean or the means by which to reach the Pacific. These early explorers felt the sounds provided the opportunity of realizing Columbus' dream of finding a water route to the Orient. However, by the last quarter of the sixteenth century this notion had been dispelled and the search for a "Northwest Passage" had shifted to the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia.

Desire for wealth and fame motivated the Englishman, Walter Raleigh, to obtain a patent from Queen Elizabeth I in 1584 to allow him to colonize any land not possessed by Christian princes or inhabited by Christian people. A

**EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA
ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT
PLANNING STUDY**

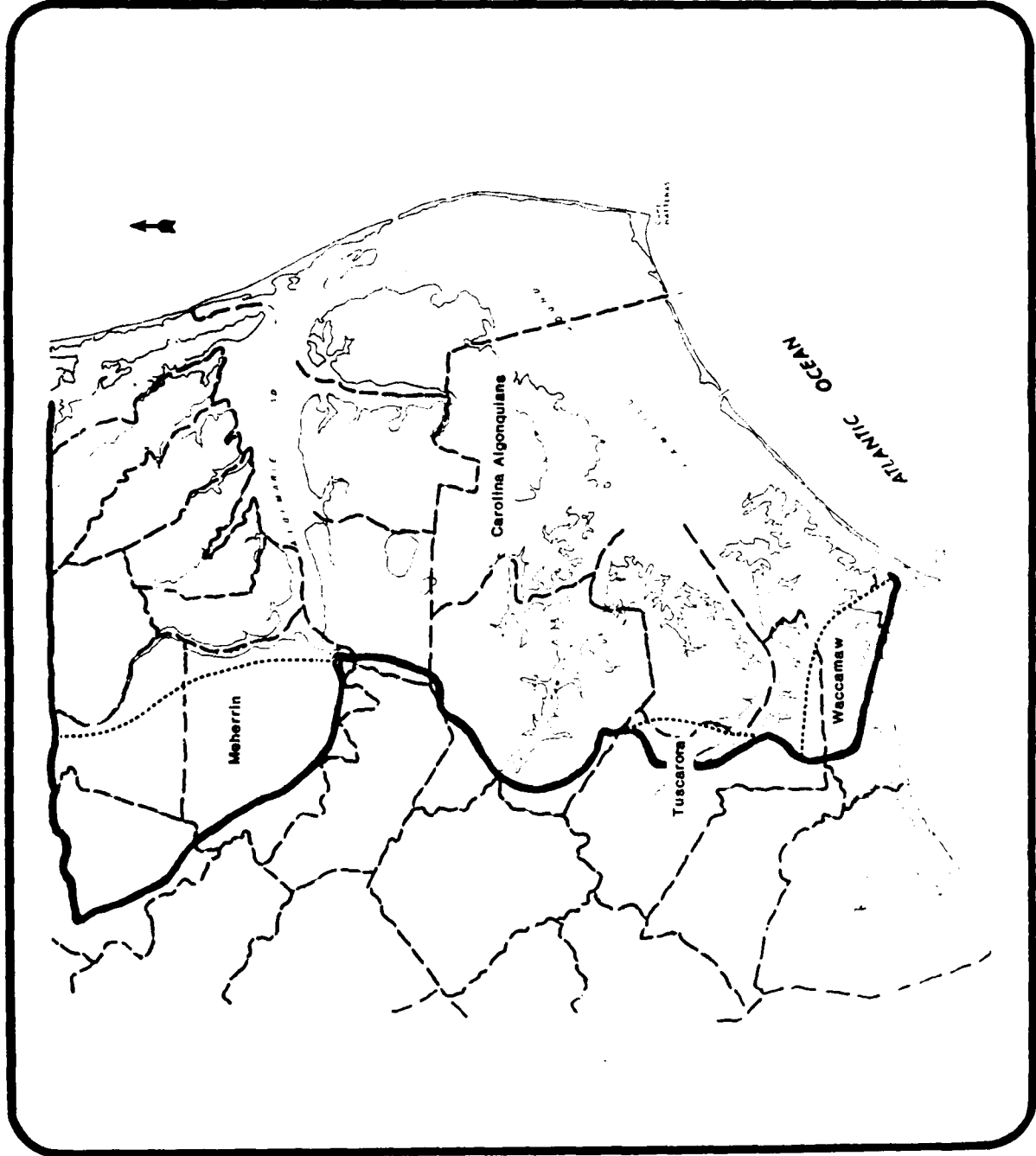
**Historically Known
Aboriginal Groups**



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Wilmington District

Scale 1:1,000,000

Figure 2-1



reconnaissance voyage by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe in 1584 led to glowing descriptions of the North Carolina Coast from Cape Hatteras northward and a decision to establish a settlement the following year on Roanoke Island under the command of Ralph Lane. Though the settlement disbanded in 1586, valuable information was obtained about present northeastern North Carolina in the form of artist John White's watercolors; scientist Thomas Harriot's A Brief and True Report; maps of the area made jointly by White and Harriot; and accounts of the exploration of the Albemarle by Lane. The subsequent abortive settlement of 1587, labelled the "Lost Colony," has intrigued scholars and laymen alike to the present day. The most recent scholarly investigations conclude that the bulk of the settlers moved northward to the Chesapeake Bay where they resided for almost twenty years before most were massacred by order of the chieftain Powhatan.

Permanent settlement of North Carolina by Europeans did not begin until the mid-seventeenth century. The Heath Patent of 1629 offered the possibility of peopling the area but neither Sir Robert Heath nor his assignee, Henry Frederick Howard, Lord Maltravers, was able to fulfill colonization plans. In the meantime hunters, fur trappers, Indian traders, and planters from Virginia exhibited an active interest in the land to the south. The ultimate settlement of North Carolina resulted from the expansion of Virginia's southern frontier, which was presaged in the mid-1650s by the establishment of a fur trading post at the western end of the Albemarle Sound, sponsored by Francis Yeardeley and operated by Nathaniel Batts. Hunters and traders like Batts were soon followed by those seeking permanent homes, the first of whom perhaps was John Harvey, who had settled "to the Southward" of Virginia by 1658.

The Colonial Era

As the whites quickly dispossessed the Indian inhabitants, the Heath Patent was superseded by the Carolina Charter of 1663, a magnificent grant of land from King Charles II to eight "Lords Proprietors." The grant, amended by a charter of 1665, unfortunately failed to delineate clearly the North Carolina-Virginia border. Not until a survey in 1728-1729 was the disputed boundary clarified. The settlement was dictated by the crown in England in preparation of its purchase of North and South Carolina in 1729, an acquisition which transformed the provinces into royal colonies.

The date of the emergence of the precincts (later counties) of Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Chowan as legal entities is conjectural. By October 1668, the County of Albemarle had been established by proprietary order and subdivided into districts called precincts. These local precincts were firmly established in the 1670s as a result of an attempt by the proprietors to alter the mode of government and society in Carolina. On July 21, 1669, the proprietors adopted the Fundamental Constitutions by which

they hoped to institute orderly settlement and systematic government in their province. The proprietors, by gradually imposing a variant of manorial feudalism upon the Carolinas, intended to avoid tumult and confusion. At the same time, the proprietors wanted to secure the supremacy of their own economic and government interests in preference to those of a "numerous Democracy."

Although the proprietors were more concerned with the settlement of South Carolina, they did not totally ignore North Carolina. In their instructions to Governor Peter Carteret in January 1669/1670, the proprietors directed the governor to issue writs of election to each of the four precincts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Currituck, and Chowan, requiring the inhabitants to elect five representatives to meet with five men named by the proprietors to form an assembly. Later in the decade, probably 1679, the proprietors sought to rename the precincts to honor some of their number -- Shaftesbury, Carteret, and Berkeley -- but these names were short-lived and by the mid-1680s, the former local names had been restored.

The early history of the Albemarle, and indeed North Carolina throughout the colonial era, was marked by confusion and turmoil, centering until mid-eighteenth century in the northeastern counties. An immediate political division which wracked the province pitted the early settlers against immigrants who arrived after the proprietary grant, or those who represented the interests of the Lords Proprietors. This political division was made more severe by the antagonism of Virginia, and even claims of ownership of the Albemarle region by the northern colony; Indian unrest; imperial commercial regulations, including a tariff on exported tobacco; proprietary neglect; general poverty; geographic isolation; and uncertainty engendered by the Fundamental Constitutions about the duly constituted governmental authority in the province. The dissatisfaction produced by those and other factors, but particularly the Plantation Duty of 1673 and the question of the legitimacy of the government in the mid-1670s, resulted in Culpeper's Rebellion in 1677.

The arrest of George Durant and Zachariah Gillam by acting governor Thomas Miller in 1677 served as the catalyst for the outbreak of Culpeper's Rebellion. Durant was forcibly released by the rebels, and Miller was incarcerated. The leaders of the rebellion, including John Culpeper for whom the uprising was named, met at Durant's house in late December, and held a council meeting early in 1678 at the home of John Jenkins, who probably served as de facto governor during the crisis. Durant and Gillam were appointed agents to represent the rebel cause before the proprietors in England. For their part, the proprietors minimized the whole affair and the incident passed without retribution to the supposed rebels.

The proprietors appointed one of their number, Seth Sothel, as governor of the Albemarle in hopes of securing peace in the colony. En route to Carolina, Sothel was captured by Turkish pirates and imprisoned. Thus, John Harvey, as president of the council, became acting governor in 1679. After

Harvey's death later in the year, John Jenkins resumed the governorship, retaining that position until his death in December 1681. Although his enemies denounced Jenkins as a tool of Durant, he evidently exercised considerable personal influence as a colonel of the militia and chief executive. Indeed, Jenkins served as governor, de facto and de jure, longer than any other during the proprietary era.

Sothel in the meantime was ransomed from the pirates and arrived in the colony soon after the death of Jenkins. However, his experience had altered his character, changing him from a "discreet sober gentleman" to a despotic ruler. In 1689, after an oppressive tenure of several years during which he allegedly accepted bribes and unlawfully seized property, Sothel was imprisoned and banished from the colony. His downfall was precipitated by his arrest of George Durant and the confiscation of Durant's estate. The experience pointedly demonstrated the continuing conflict between the pre-proprietary settlers and proprietary government. At the center of the turmoil was Perquimans wherein lived such pre-charter settlers as Jenkins, Harvey, and particularly Durant.

Following Culpeper's Rebellion, Perquimans Precinct served as the de facto capital of North Carolina until 1716. Provincial governors, including Robert Daniel, resided in the precinct. The General Court, which tried cases at law, and the Court of Chancery, which heard suits in equity, met in private homes, sometimes taverns, in Perquimans. Extant records show that the residences of Diana Foster, then Thomas White (whom Foster married), Thomas Nichols, John Godfrey (and at his death, his wife Elizabeth), Thomas Blount, John Hecklefield, and Richard Sanderson housed every session of the two courts from the mid-1690s through March 1716, when the seat of government was moved to Queen Anne's Creek (Edenton) in Chowan Precinct.

North Carolina continued to exhibit internal dissension in the eighteenth century. However, it ceased to involve pro-and anti-proprietary factionalism, taking instead the form of regional conflict. The decade of the 1690s witnessed the expansion of the colony southward to the Pamlico Sound, which resulted in the creation of Bath County in 1696. In 1705 the precincts of Hyde, Craven, and Beaufort were created. Economic growth, in this newly settled area, resulted in a rising demand on the part of those in the southern precincts for commensurate political power, an occasional sitting of the General Court in the south, an equalization of representation among the precincts in the legislature, and the protection of the fur trade, which was the basis of Bath's economy.

The ensuing political struggle, grounded in regional differences and the thwarted aspirations of the Bath elite, produced Cary's Rebellion in the first decade of the eighteenth century. Thomas Cary emerged as the champion of the Bath interests, but he and the Bath party received support of the Quaker element. The Quakers of the province by that time were confined almost exclusively to the precincts of Perquimans and Pasquotank. Though representing

the first organized religious element in the colony, by the turn of the century the Quakers saw the establishment of the Anglican Church and suffered from Anglican efforts to restrict Quaker involvement in politics.

Two months after the defeat of Cary's rebels, the Tuscarora Indian War plunged North Carolina and more particularly Bath County into desolation and poverty. The war traced its origin in part to the "sharp" practices of Indian traders and the enslavement of Indians by whites, including William Brice, a prominent Neuse settler. The most compelling immediate motive for the Tuscarora uprising was the rapid expansion of the white population. The number of Europeans rose from a mere trickle after the formation of Bath County to flood stage between 1705 and 1711. Most prominent and alarming was the establishment of New Bern in 1710 in the aftermath of which the Swiss and Germans claimed and cultivated the land with characteristic thoroughness. More broadly viewed, this conflict derived from the English challenge to Tuscarora supremacy, both in terms of landed territory and hegemony over the tributary tribes along the coast.

The Tuscarora Indians dominated the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. Neighboring tribes in 1586 regarded the Tuscarora as those "whose name and multitude beside their valor is terrible to all the rest of the provinces." The early Jamestown settlers learned of one "Cathcatapius," probably a Tuscarora chieftain, who ruled to the south of the colony and was a greater chieftain than Powhatan. Certainly the Tuscarora hunted and traded as far north as the Chesapeake Bay, despite discouraging efforts by the Virginia government. Indeed, it appears that the Tuscarora effectively confined the whites of North Carolina to the Albemarle, while at the same time extending their dominion over smaller, tributary tribes along the coast, including the Chowan, Bear River, Pamlico, Coree, Neusioc, Hatteras, and Machapunga.

By 1701, settlers began to claim land along the west side of the Chowan River and the mouth of the Neuse. The latter apparently was purchased legitimately from the Neusioc Indians but the former was wrested from the Meherrin tribe, which was an affront to the Tuscarora. Threatened attacks on Tuscarora villages in 1703, followed by rumors that fur traders from Virginia had attempted to provoke the Tuscarora into destroying white settlements, led to efforts by the deputy governor, Robert Daniel, to secure a peaceful settlement with the Indians. The unavailing peace overtures plus the prospect of Tuscarora support encouraged the small eastern tribes within the Tuscarora orbit to continue their resistance to white encroachments. In 1704, white residents on the Pamlico and Neuse Rivers expected war with the Bay River Indians who enjoyed "more than ordinary familiarity" with the Tuscarora. Three years later, Robert Kingham reported that settlers along the Pamlico River expected "ye Indians every day to come and cut their throat..."

Leading the Indian conspiracy was King Hancock, chief of the Tuscarora town of Catechna. He persuaded the Bay, Machapunga, Neusioc, Coree, Woccon,

and Pamlico tribes to support his effort to eliminate the white presence between the Pamlico and Neuse. Altogether the Indian force consisted of about five hundred warriors, half of whom were Tuscarora. Undermining and ultimately costing the Indians any chance of victory was the failure of the northern Tuscarora under King Tom Blount to support the southern Tuscarora led by King Hancock. Blount preferred neutrality at the outset, hoping to safeguard a lucrative trade with Virginia and the Albemarle. Other factors, including the intermarriage of some Tuscarora with whites, also caused Blount to wait. In the end, finding Hancock's chances of success dim, Blount gave his support to the whites, helping to conclude the war in exchange for his recognition as the head of the Tuscarora remaining in North Carolina.

The North Carolinians sought and received aid from South Carolina. Two expeditions of whites and Indians from the southern province, headed respectively by John Barnwell and James Moore, proved indispensable in crushing the Tuscarora. Early in March 1713, after resting at Fort Barnwell, Moore's force surrounded and besieged the Tuscarora stronghold, Fort Nohoroco. Setting fire to the fort and resorting to wholesale destruction, Moore and his men killed or captured 950 men, women, and children in an offensive that destroyed the Tuscarora nation in North Carolina. Twenty-two whites were killed and 36 wounded (including 12 dead and 15 wounded from William Maule's North Carolinians), or a casualty figure of about 50 percent.

Pollock used Moore's victory and the division within the North Carolina Tuscarora to good advantage. Overtures made to King Tom Blount resulted in the capture of King Hancock by Blount's Indians who turned him over to the government for execution. Blount also agreed to a treaty that recognized him as "the King and Commander in Chief [of] all the Indians in the south side of Pamlico River" under the protection of the North Carolina government. In exchange for this recognition the chieftain agreed to return captives, livestock, and other possessions taken by the southern Tuscarora. Subsequently, most of the North Carolina Tuscarora left the province to join their Iroquoian brethren of the Five Nations in New York; the remainder under Blount's leadership were eventually settled on a reservation in what is now Bertie County.

Although the Tuscarora agreed to peace, the southern frontier remained unsettled for several years. Moore remained to help stamp out resistance, and upon his departure in September 1713, he left some of the Yamasse Indians from South Carolina to continue his work. Still, the Coree conducted raids in 1714, necessitating caution and constant patrols between the Pamlico and Neuse Rivers. Not until the recalcitrants signed a treaty of peace in February 1715 and were granted a reservation near Lake Mattamuskeet did fear of the Indians begin to subside. And yet, as late as 1718, rangers policed the Neuse River, Bay River, Core Sound region, and even the environs of New Bern itself to guard against the danger of Indian incursions.

The defeat of the Tuscarora marked the beginning of an era of expansion in North Carolina from which Bath County benefited. But the immediate effects of the Indian conflict were devastating: a high death toll; ravaged plantations; the disruption of public business through the loss of records; the abandonment of New Bern; and the scattering of Graffenried's settlement. The entire colony, even the Albemarle which was untouched by actual warfare, suffered severe privation. A large public debt and the issuance of paper currency compounded the problems of the province. Nevertheless, with the conclusion of the war came the end of political factionalism and the removal of the Tuscarora barrier to settlement.

The Tuscarora who remained in North Carolina were moved to a reservation in present Bertie County created by the governor and council in 1717. Bounded by the Roanoke River and Roquist Creek, the reservation contained some of the more fertile land of the county, and it was not long before whites began to encroach upon the territory. As early as 1721 interlopers threatened to "create feuds and disturbances" among the Indians. By 1748, continuing friction prompted the assembly to pass legislation to define more exactly the boundaries of the Indians' land.

Reservation life for King Tom Blount, the Tuscarora chieftain, and the approximately 800 Indians who settled in Bertie proved a difficult, sometimes intolerable, adjustment. Confinement, enticement by other Indians, and insults by white neighbors resulted in the rapid decline of the numbers under Blount's command. In addition to trying to encroach on reservation land, whites contributed to the dissatisfaction and eventual demise of the Tuscarora by selling them alcoholic drink, refusing them ferriage privileges, and hauling them into court for various offenses ranging from nonpayment of debt to harboring fugitive slaves. Disenchantment with reservation life was so great that by 1731 only about 600 Tuscarora remained in Bertie.

When North Carolina secured an enumeration of the white and Indian population in 1754 for purposes of determining the manpower of the province in the face of an impending war with the French, Governor Arthur Dobbs reported only 301 Tuscarora, 100 men and 201 women and children. Moravian Bishop August Spangenberg, who traveled through the county in 1752, was taken to the reservation by Thomas Whitmell, a former trader with the Indians who at the time was "one of the richest men in the neighborhood." Spangenberg reported that the Indians had a tract of "good land." However, they were few in number, lived in poverty, and were oppressed by the whites.

In the 1760s, many of the Tuscarora left North Carolina to join the Six Nations in New York. A Tuscarora chieftain from that northern colony visited North Carolina in 1766 to make arrangements with Governor William Tryon for the removal of those who desired to leave the province. In return for a 150-year lease on approximately 8,000 acres of reservation land, Robert Jones, William Williams, and Thomas Pugh advanced the Indians sufficient money to finance their journey northward. About 155 Tuscarora departed in

August, 1766, leaving approximately a hundred older Indians on the reservation.

Finding little sympathy among the white populace and having their lands taken in callous fashion, the aged, dwindling remnant of the Tuscarora soon proved ready to move northward. In 1801 a Tuscarora delegation from New York visited Governor Benjamin Williams in Raleigh to advise him that the North Carolina Tuscarora wished to depart the state. Legislation in 1802 complied with the desires of the Indians, allowing them to lease their undevised lands. The statute also created a commission to represent the interests of the Indians in the State.

In June 1803, the last of the Tuscarora left North Carolina, surrendering their remaining reservation land in the Indian Woods area of Bertie County and bequeathing a number of mixed-blooded people and rich stores of tales and traditions to the area. A report of the commission in the same year revealed the swindle of the Indians. The 1766 lease and subsequent land deals, represented as slightly more than 18,000 acres, actually amounted to over 58,000 acres, leaving the Tuscarora 2,916 acres. The remaining land was sold at public auction, and the proceeds used to buy horses and supplies for the trek to New York and to purchase land in New York for their settlement.

As the population of the colony expanded westwardly in the wake of the Tuscarora demise, trouble occurred in Bertie and Edgecombe Counties. Land, the most important economic asset of early America, and all that affected its ownership (the land grant process, securing titles, and land taxes called quitrents) provoked many disputes among the naturally litigious population in North Carolina. Soon after his arrival in the colony Governor Gabriel Johnston demanded that Carolinians pay quitrents punctually and in scarce specie, and threatened to dispossess those who were negligent in their payments. Inhabitants of Bertie and neighboring Edgecombe County responded in 1735 with a remonstrance that chastised the governor, saying that they should "not be disquieted in the possession" of their estates, which they "first paid for honestly & afterwards Settled and Improved with much hard Labour..."

Two years later people from the same counties acted upon their previous declaration. They mistakenly assumed that the arrest of a man in Edenton involved the nonpayment of quitrents. An estimated five hundred men, cursing the king and shouting treasonous threats, marched to the town, only to disperse after learning that the case involved another violation of the law and that the prisoner had been liberated. According to Governor Johnston, when writing to the Board of Trade in England, "It is only in these two Precincts that the people have dared to get together in a Body and how to quell them I cannot tell if they should attempt an insurrection against [the] next collection [of quitrents]."

The settlement of the southeastern coastal region, or the Cape Fear, in the 1720s involved the Albemarle in a dramatic sectional dispute known as the

"Representative Controversy" which almost paralyzed the province from 1746 to 1754. Upon the organization of the legislature in the seventeenth century, the proprietors had allowed each of the Albemarle precincts to send five representatives to the Assembly. Subsequently Tyrrell and Bertie Counties received the same privilege (though Bertie lost two representatives upon the creation of Northampton County). The precincts (later counties) of Bath County, however, each sent only two representatives to the Assembly, a precedent the colony continued to follow in later years and a policy that permitted the older, Albemarle counties a disproportionate vote in provincial legislative matters.

After the crown purchased the Carolinas from the proprietors in 1729, North Carolina's royal governors evidenced great interest in promoting the development of the Cape Fear. Governor Johnston, who arrived in the colony late in 1734, attempted to move the provincial capital to a more central location, even to the Cape Fear on occasion, and to reduce the Albemarle influence in government by equalizing county representation in the Assembly. The governor realized his aims when he prevailed upon a rump session of the Assembly, meeting in Wilmington in November 1746 and boycotted by the Albemarle legislators, to designate New Bern as the permanent capital of the colony and to grant each county but two representatives in the lower house of the Assembly.

The Albemarle counties protested bitterly to English governmental authorities. In the meantime, "Tho' they do not appear in Arms," wrote Johnston, the Albemarle inhabitants were "really in a State of Civil Rebellion." According to Bishop Spangenberg in 1752, "a perfect anarchy" reigned in the older counties. While the county courts met regularly, criminal matters beyond the scope of the local courts went unpunished. "In short," wrote Spangenberg, "most matters are decided by blows." Not until the appointment of Governor Arthur Dobbs, who appeared in the province in 1754, was the representation controversy finally concluded. Dobbs brought a decision by imperial authorities that favored the Albemarle by voiding the objectionable statutes of 1746 regarding the capital and representation.

The inception of local or precinct (later county) courts in the province is conjectural. Although the Quaker itinerant William Edmundson in 1672 referred to Francis Toms of Perquimans as a justice of the peace, formal precinct government did not necessarily exist at that time. However, a commission of the peace for Berkeley (Perquimans) Precinct in 1679 included John Harvey among four magistrates, any two of whom constituted a quorum, in what obviously was a reference to a judicial-administrative agency. Indeed, the text of the commission indicated that it was in compliance with legislation entitled "An Act for Precinct Courts," passed by the Assembly in November 1679. Precinct courts, operative by 1680, consisted of a panel of justices or magistrates appointed by the governor who heard minor civil and criminal cases and handled myriad administrative matters such as probating wills and deeds, registering cattle marks, supervising orphans and their estates, opening

roads, building bridges, creating ferries, and overseeing the county fiscal system.

Economic Development to 1780

The economies of the counties in the study area have remained overwhelmingly agrarian during the more than three hundred years of their existence. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries subsistence farming predominated, though commercial agriculture that included raising livestock and ancillary enterprises such as milling were undertaken successfully. John Lawson reported about 1700 that "mild Winters and a fertile Soil beyond Expectation, produc[ed] everything that was planted to a prodigious Increase . . ." At the same time, he deprecated colonial agricultural methods, writing that he "never saw one Acre of Land managed as it ought to be . . .; and were . . . [the planters as negligent in their Husbandry in Europe as they are in Carolina, their Land would produce nothing but Weeds and Straw . . ."

In terms of acreage planted and value produced, the principal crop was Indian corn. The popularity of the grain derived from its hearty nature and many uses. Corn fed people and livestock, converted to liquor, and constituted an early export. In the seventeenth century New Englanders sent vessels to the Albemarle to obtain cargoes of corn and other produce. A century later, in 1772, Port Roanoke and Port Currituck, the customs districts in which the Albemarle precincts were located, exported 67 percent of the corn sent abroad from North Carolina during that year.

Another valuable grain was wheat, which unlike corn was raised in the Albemarle principally as a commercial crop. By the eighteenth century the grain offered a ready export. According to the Reverend John Urmstone in 1714, New England ships "sweep all our Provisions away . . . [T]here are above 7 now waiting like as many vultures for our wheat & more daily expected . . ." The commercial cultivation of the grain still obtained in the Albemarle on the eve of the Revolution, though by that time its planting extended far beyond the Albemarle to include the backcountry of the province.

Supplementing the grains was tobacco, a staple crop that was raised for export in the seventeenth century. Its early profitability was diminished by adverse weather conditions, the English Plantation Duty Act of 1673, overplanting, and the antipathy of Virginia. Due to their isolated location, Carolinians attempted to ship their tobacco through Virginia ports, but the northern colony met that competitive onslaught by passing legislation in 1679, 1705, and 1726 that forbade importations from the Albemarle. During the course of the eighteenth century, tobacco continued to be grown in the Albemarle, Bertie, Hertford, and Northampton but its significance there dwindled as the cultivation of the crop shifted to the central region of the province during the quarter century preceding the Revolution.

An integral part of agriculture consisted of raising livestock. The animals quickly became a major export of the county and Albemarle region during the colonial era and not surprisingly, for Lawson commented that "their Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine, ... [bred] very fast, and ... [passed] the Winter without any assistance from the Planter ..." Before 1750, much of the beef and pork was sold in Virginia where the Carolinians complained that they received low prices for the stock, being at the mercy of Virginia merchants. After mid-eighteenth century they began to seek better markets, driving their cattle and hogs as far north as New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Industry was confined principally to the extractive enterprises. The people turned early to their forest resources, obtaining skins and furs for home use as well as for export. From the seventeenth century naval stores also figured prominently in the economy. Desperately needing tar, pitch, and turpentine for its navy and merchant marine fleet, England attempted to avoid the exorbitant prices of Scandinavian products by turning to the North American colonies. Responding to a Parliamentary bounty on naval stores production in the first decade of the eighteenth century, North Carolina became England's leading supplier of tar, pitch, and turpentine on the eve of the Revolution.

Most of the early manufacturing occurred in the household where the inhabitants provided themselves with food, drink, clothing, furniture, and other necessities of life. Gardens and orchards accompanied most homes. From the orchards came various fruits, particularly apples and peaches, which not only were used for food but were also converted into prodigious quantities of liquor. Nevertheless, the colonials were by no means self-sufficient, purchasing as they did from mercantile stores ready-made clothing, shoes, sugar, salt, rum, and myriad other articles.

Beyond the home, the most prominent manufactures were flour and wood products. Although the Rev. William Gordon found no grist mills in early eighteenth century Albemarle, such machinery must soon have appeared. The Perquimans precinct court approved the establishment of a mill in 1700. However, construction did not always proceed smoothly following the legal authorization to build a mill. Several years might elapse before the mill materialized.

Equally important were wood products (sawn lumber, staves, and shingles). From 1768 through 1772, 4 to 7 percent of the sawn lumber, 27 to 41 percent of the shingles, and 48 to 55 percent of the staves exported from North Carolina passed through Port Roanoke. The Albemarle was a particularly significant producer of shingles and staves because the necessary woods, white oak and cypress for shingles, and several varieties of oak for staves, grew abundantly in the swamps and bottomlands of the region.

In true mercantilist fashion North Carolina's legislature tried to promote the growth of the colony's economy by offering bounties to encourage the production of flax and indigo and by instituting an inspection system to enhance the quality of such exportable commodities as tobacco, beef, pork, corn, naval stores, and wood products. While the inspection proved worthwhile the bounties failed in their purpose. While flax was grown for home use; references to indigo are rare.

Barter, supplemented by commodity money or country pay, sufficed for most economic transactions for the rudimentary economy that developed in the seventeenth century Albemarle region. Accounts, fines, judgments, and the like were paid in "Country Commodities," principally Indian corn in the husk or shelled, tobacco, wheat, pork, and deerskins. The increasing complexity of the economy, however, mandated some more feasible medium or media of exchange. Thus the colonials availed themselves of specie (gold and silver coin) and finally paper money, supplemented by commodity notes. The Albemarle readily used Virginia paper which commanded a 33 1/3 advance on North Carolina currency, indicative of its close and longstanding association with Virginia. The Perquimans court in 1752 listed ferry rates in Virginia currency. The merchants of the era kept accounts in Virginia money, and probated estates were valued in Virginia currency.

The economic development of the early precincts depended greatly upon their transportation network, and any discussion of transportation in early North Carolina must emphasize the importance of the numerous rivers and streams in addition to the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. Accordingly, in the estimation of the Reverend John Urmstone early in the eighteenth century, a large boat and experienced watermen were needed for traveling in the province.

Water transport encompassed a wide variety of boats among which the canoe, the rowboat, and the perriauger were the most popular. George Fox, in his travels in 1672, used a canoe and rowboat. Legislation passed by the Albemarle Assembly in 1673 to regulate trade with Virginia, principally by means of Currituck Inlet, required entrance and clearance fees for decked vessels but exempted open boats. Larger craft, having to contend with shallow inlets and narrow rivers, consisted of sloops, shallops, ketches, and barks. Shallops and sloops, which were light, two-masted vessels, were especially popular. They were used for trade principally with New England (primarily Rhode Island and Massachusetts) and the West Indies.

Overland travel and transportation proved difficult in early Albemarle County, which was not only crisscrossed by a network of watercourses but also bounded on the north by the Great Dismal Swamp that encompassed a goodly portion of the region. Quaker missionaries William Edmundson and George Fox were visibly impressed by the obstacles they encountered in traveling from Virginia to the Albemarle in the 1670s. Edmundson was "sorely foiled in swamps and rivers;" his guide even lost his way. Fox "travelled hard through the Woods, and over many Bogs and Swamps," arriving in Carolina "over-wearied" by his efforts.

However, as the population of the Albemarle increased and the land along the watercourses was settled, residents were forced to move inland, which necessitated the construction of roads. Utilizing the Virginia precedent, the colony adopted a means of road construction that lingered in only slightly altered form until the early decades of the twentieth century. The county court entertained petitions for roads, approved or rejected the requests, and, upon approbation, appointed a "jury" of twelve or more freeholders to determine the route of the road. Then the court designated a road "company" and overseer (or surveyor) to clear and maintain the road.

The road system improved slowly. The Reverend William Gordon in 1709 claimed that the roads in the colony were generally bad, and particularly so in Perquimans and Pasquotank Precincts. As early as 1679 the Virginia government had prohibited the importation of North Carolina tobacco by water, but not until 1726 did the northern colony ban imports by land. However, maps of northeastern North Carolina immediately preceding the Revolution show an intricate highway system which was supplemented by less important roads and bridle paths.

Complementing the roads were bridges and ferries by which the colonials crossed their numerous watercourses. In October 1699, reference was made in the Perquimans court minutes to a "grate brig" over the head of Perquimans River, possibly the location of Newby's Bridge above Belvidere. Bridges were usually authorized and built at the behest of the county court. The justices called upon the overseer and road companies to construct and maintain the bridges which by law were required to be 12 to 14 feet wide. Legislation in 1745 and 1756 permitted the counties to contract privately for the bridge construction, paying the cost from public tax collections.

Crossing the wider watercourses required ferriage, though such service materialized slowly. Throughout most of the seventeenth century private transport was the norm. By the end of the proprietary era, however, there were several public ferries in the colony, including one across the Perquimans River that had been mandated by the governor and council in 1715 "for the better Conveniency of people passing and repassing thro' the Country ..." A notable advance in transportation in the colony involved the institution of "free ferriage" in selected counties, by which county residents during public times (quarterly sessions of the county court, assembly and

vestry elections, and musters) could use specified ferries free of charge. The county magistrates had to impose a special tax to compensate the ferrymen for such services.

Most colonials relied upon the horse for travel and only the poorest folk walked. Many farmers also owned horse and ox carts, which were sturdy, two-wheeled vehicles that bore as much as 1,000 pound loads. The carts not only transported farm produce but also carried farmers and their families to town, to church, and to neighborly social gatherings. During the quarter century prior to the Revolution improved roads and increased wealth brought the introduction of the wheeled pleasure carriage, a sure badge of social distinction.

Despite exhortation from the proprietors encouraging the settlers to establish towns as centers of trade, urbanization proceeded slowly in North Carolina. The first town, Bath, was chartered in 1705/1706. New Bern, Beaufort, and Edenton appeared in rapid succession before 1720. Smaller urban areas, though no less important to their respective locales, later included Nixonton in Pasquotank County, Hertford in Perquimans County, and Windsor in Bertie County. Upon rebuilding after the Tuscarora War, New Bern surpassed Edenton in size by the Revolution and rivalled Wilmington as the colony's largest town. Most North Carolina towns were governed by a self-perpetuating commission initially appointed by the General Assembly. New Bern, in 1748, became the second and only town other than Wilmington in the colonial era to be allowed self-government by means of commissioners elected annually by the townspeople.

By 1716, Edenton assumed the de facto status of the colony's capital, serving as the site of governmental offices, meeting place of the General Assembly, and sometimes the residence of the governor. As settlement of the colony progressed southward and additional towns appeared along the coast, the legislature met in Bath, New Bern, and Wilmington. In 1737, the Assembly broke with the Edenton precedent by convening in New Bern. From that time to 1765, there were 46 legislative sessions of which 29 were held in New Bern, 10 in Wilmington, 4 in Edenton, and 3 in Bath. After the Representation Controversy, New Bern eventually became the de jure capital of North Carolina, the result of efforts by Governor William Tryon, who prevailed upon the General Assembly to appropriate funds to build a magnificent statehouse and gubernatorial residence, Tryon Palace.

Towns were critically important as centers of trade. Under the Navigation System by which the English directed and regulated colonial commerce, North Carolina was early divided into two customs districts, Port Currituck and Port Roanoke. In 1716, Port Bath had been added to accommodate the growing trade of Bath County. And by 1731, Port Beaufort and Port Brunswick were added to include the remainder of the southern coast. The town of Beaufort, which had been made "a port for the unloading and discharging [of] Vessells" by order of the Lords Proprietors in 1722, was designated the

seat of Port Beaufort. New Bern and the Neuse River estuary remained within Port Bath until 1730, when they were transferred to the jurisdiction of Port Beaufort.

In the 1730s, New Bern began to exhibit its potential as a port of consequence. Beaufort enjoyed superior access to the sea by way of Old Topsail Inlet, but New Bern had the advantage of vastly superior water connections to the interior. Though observers early had dismissed the commercial possibilities of the town, a brisk trade developed at the juncture of the Neuse and Trent rivers. New Bern's value as a transshipment point offset the drawback of the Ocracoke Swash, where ships had to cross a bar of only eight to nine feet of water to engage in the Atlantic trade. During the 1750s, the South-Carolina Gazette began to refer in its columns to New Bern, an indication of the growing importance of the town and port in intercolonial circles. By that time New Bern had easily outstripped the trade of the Bath, Beaufort, and the Bay River area.

The burgeoning commerce of Port Beaufort, more particularly New Bern, was directed primarily at New England and the West Indies. The shallow inlets and shifting sands at Ocracoke militated against the use of deep draft vessels engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. Moreover, masters of vessels often called at plantation wharves along the Neuse and Trent rivers, plus smaller, navigable streams, to gather cargoes. Hence, small craft, sloops and schooners that averaged from 20 to 50 tons, predominated in the New Bern trade. Of the 127 vessels reported entering Port Beaufort in the year ending October 1, 1764, 72, or 57 percent, were sloops, and 43 or 34 percent, were schooners. Nine brigs, two ships, and one snow completed the total.

New Bern's trade increased to the point that it rivalled that of Edenton and Wilmington. According to a visitor to the province in 1765, the Cape Fear and "Newburn" were the chief ports of the province. Port Currituck's trade was inconsequential. However, in 1739-1740, 77 vessels entered Port Roanoke, second in shipping activity to Port Brunswick. But commerce conducted through Port Beaufort steadily increased. In 1739-1740, some 30 vessels annually entered the district. The number rose to 80 by midcentury and, after the end of the Seven Years War, to 127 in 1764. Nonetheless, a report submitted by Governor Arthur Dobbs in 1763 indicated that in terms of tonnage most freight was carried through Port Brunswick, followed in order by ports Roanoke, Beaufort, Bath, and Currituck.

Demography to 1780

The population of the counties in the study area increased steadily throughout the colonial era, approximating, in 1767, 28,500 for the Albemarle Sound region and 24,000 for the Neuse-Pamlico region. Craven was the most populous county in those areas. Of course, as North Carolina expanded, first

by settlement in the Cape Fear and then by the peopling of the West, the northeastern population became proportionally less significant. By 1767, the Albemarle Sound region contained 17 percent of the province's inhabitants, down from 26 percent in 1755, and the Neuse-Pamlico, 15 percent, down from 18 percent in 1755.

Blacks represented a significant proportion of the populace. They constituted 36 and 28 percent of the inhabitants of the Albemarle Sound and Neuse-Pamlico regions respectively in 1767. At that time one-fourth of the province's black populace resided in the Albemarle Sound region; one-sixth in the Neuse-Pamlico region. The annual percentage increase in the black population in both areas exceeded that of the whites, though it was lower than in all other areas of the colony. Natural increase and immigration explained the surge in the number of blacks, the latter accounting for perhaps half of the augmentation.

Lying beyond the Albemarle and Neuse-Pamlico areas was Northampton County. Its population of approximately 8,000 in 1767, was exceeded in the study area only by that of Craven. One-third of Northampton's population was black, and the population of both blacks and whites was increasing at a rate slightly greater than that of the older counties and North Carolina as a whole.

Slavery was pervasive throughout the study area. The acute need for labor, plus the proximity of the Indians and the antipathy of the Europeans towards the aboriginals, led to the common practice of enslaving Indians early in the proprietary era. As was the case generally in the American colonies of the European powers, Indian slavery failed to endure on a major scale, forcing the whites to resort to indentured servitude and then to African slavery to obviate the labor shortage that afflicted the Provinces. Imported from the western shores of Africa, mostly by way of the West Indies, and also brought through Virginia, bondsmen in North Carolina increased in absolute numbers as well as relative to whites. Tax lists for Chowan County in 1772 and for Perquimans County in 1772 show that 52 and 53 percent of the households respectively contained slave taxables, the highest in the colony.

Supplementing slavery as a labor institution was indentured servitude. Servants, crucially important in peopling the southern colonies, were well represented. Bertie County tax lists for 1763 and 1768 show that indentured servants made up one-fourth to one-third of the free taxable population of the county. The servants appeared in a quarter of the Bertie households, though more than 70 percent of those families registered only one taxable servant and none had more than four. After the Revolution the institution of indentured servitude dwindled in significance as slavery grew to paramount importance in the nonfree labor market.

The presence of slaves and servants promoted an alarmingly inequitable distribution of wealth in colonial North Carolina. In their investigations

historians Marvin L. M. Kay and Lorin L. Cary have found that in the years just prior to the Revolution the lower 30 percent of the free population in Bertie County owned 1.7 percent of the wealth, the middle 30 percent, 7.9 percent of the wealth, the upper 30 percent, 31.6 percent of the wealth, and the upper 10 percent, 58.8 percent of the wealth. Money, of course, meant political power, and the leading county officials evidenced a greater concentration of wealth than that found among the richest 10 percent of the county's inhabitants. While the average inventoried wealth in Bertie was L435.10.0 for the county as a whole, and L2,560 for the wealthiest 10 percent of the populace, county officials averaged L2,854.

One of those officials was John Campbell, a self-made merchant-planter called by Governor Arthur Dobbs in 1760, "the most eminent Trader in this Province." Campbell owned thousands of acres of land in Bertie, Chowan, Hertford, and other eastern counties plus 12,500 acres in Anson County. At his death in 1781, he owned 36 slaves, the usual complement of livestock, and over L4,250 in various Continental and state currencies.

Probably a native of the town of Coleraine in northern Ireland, Campbell had purchased land in Bertie County in 1737 and established a mercantile business in Edenton by 1743. Although he represented Chowan County in the assembly in 1744, he moved to Lazy Hill plantation on the Chowan River in Bertie and continued his political career in that county. Bertie County sent Campbell to the assembly in 1754, at which time he served as speaker of that body for two successive years. Ill health and the need to care for his manifold private interests interrupted his political career for a decade, but he returned to the assembly in 1767 and again in 1773. An appointment as commissioner for the port of Roanoke in 1752, as an assistant judge in 1756, and as mail contractor in 1757 revealed the political influence and prestige of Campbell, who closed his public career with extensive service in North Carolina's provincial congresses.

In an era in which land and labor symbolized wealth, North Carolina was clearly a society of small farmers led by a small, yet visible, elite. John Campbell epitomized that burgeoning aristocracy in the colony. Though they may not have compared favorably with the elite of neighboring Virginia and South Carolina in terms of wealth, stability, or dominance, a small coterie of men increasingly controlled North Carolina's destiny. Assemblymen like Campbell oftentimes represented the influence of the "courthouse ring" in the counties, a group of officials who dominated politics from the county court through the highest echelons of the provincial government.

The Revolutionary Period

The growing tension between the American colonies and England following the French and Indian War found the provincials jealous of their political

freedom and desirous of realizing greater economic autonomy. As the British embarked upon a concerted program to exercise greater control over the provinces, the colonials obstinately, even violently, refused to accept what they perceived to be a subordinate status within the empire. Particularly grievous was the imposition of various taxes, but there were also local issues, peculiar to North Carolina, such as the currency shortage and the court crisis of 1773-1774, which worked to create antagonism toward England.

The centers of revolutionary activity in North Carolina were New Bern, the capital, and Edenton. New Bern, housing the royal governors, was the scene of confrontations between incipient patriots and the last royal executive, Josiah Martin. The town also hosted the first three provincial congresses in 1774 and 1775. New Bern and Edenton exhibited some of the most active committees of safety in the province, the former led by Richard Cogdell. Edenton, in October 1774, also witnessed the first organized political effort on the part of women, the Edenton Tea Party, in what is now the United States.

A particularly prominent individual in the vanguard of the revolutionary movement in North Carolina was John Harvey of Perquimans County, a member of the General Assembly since 1746 and speaker of the lower house from 1766 to 1769 and from 1771 to 1775. In the conflict between the mother country and colonies Harvey early established himself as a leader of the provincial opposition. He presciently realized the import of a proposed British tax in 1764 to be raised by the Sugar Act. In a joint committee report with Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe, he objected to being "Burthened with new Taxes and Impositions laid on us without our Privity and Consent" and asserted "our Inherent right, and Exclusive privilege of Imposing our own Taxes." As speaker of the assembly in 1768, he presented the famed Massachusetts Circular to the North Carolina legislature. The following year, Harvey called for and moderated an extralegal gathering of the assemblymen, of whom 64 of 77 attended, to institute a nonimportation agreement to protest the Townshend duties of 1767.

After a brief hiatus in which North Carolina resolved a domestic crisis, the Regulator Movement, the rush of events leading to the revolution resumed. At the time of the colony's court controversy, in 1773, Harvey had been at the center of the radical, anti-imperial faction in North Carolina's assembly for a decade. Fittingly, in that year he was appointed to the colony's committee of correspondence together with such notables as Samuel Johnston, of Chowan County, Richard Caswell, Harnett, Howe, John Ashe, and William Hooper. Those men received and circulated the news of the Boston Tea Party in December, which was followed the next year by Parliament's Intolerable Acts, a British reprisal against Boston and Massachusetts for the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor.

The Americans responded to the Intolerable Acts by calling for an inter-colonial gathering called the Continental Congress in September at

Philadelphia. When Governor Josiah Martin of North Carolina refused to convene a meeting of the General Assembly to allow the legislators to elect delegates to the congress, Harvey "declared he was for assembling a convention independent of the Governor," saying "he [would] ... issue handbills under his own name ..." As a result, North Carolina held its First Provincial Congress, moderated by Harvey in August 1774 at New Bern, in which William Hooper, Joseph Hewes of Edenton, and Richard Caswell were selected to represent North Carolina in the Continental Congress.

Harvey was also active in local politics. He and Joseph Hewes spearheaded a movement in the Albemarle to collect supplies to send to Boston in relief of the people whose port had been closed by the Intolerable Acts. In a missive accompanying the goods Harvey referred to the British legislation as "cruel, unjust, illegal and oppressive," and hoped for redress once George III became aware of the determined resistance of the colonials. The provisions sent by Harvey from Hertford consisted of 2,096 1/2 bushels of corn, 22 barrels of flour, and 17 barrels of pork. The Boston Committee of Donations responded appreciatively upon the receipt of the goods in mid-October, opining that the "losses, sufferings, and distresses" of Massachusetts and Boston "are really great; ... not easy to be conceived."

The following year, Harvey issued a call for a Second Provincial Congress to meet on April 3, 1775, the day before Governor Josiah Martin intended to convene the General Assembly. The gathering embarrassed the governor and, in effect, subverted the authority of royal government. While in the Second Provincial Congress, Harvey tendered the following address from the inhabitants of Perquimans to the North Carolina delegates in Philadelphia: "That the thanks of the Inhabitants of the County be Given to William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, Richard Caswell, Esquires for their faithful and judicious discharge of the Trust reposed in them at the late Continental Congress."

After the conclusion of the Second Provincial Congress, Harvey's career abruptly ended. A fall from his horse resulted in a brief illness that occasioned his death on May 14, 1775. A letter from a correspondent in New Bern, published in the June 6, 1775 issue of South Carolina Gazette; and Country Journal, eulogized Harvey's character and service. The writer concluded, "In Him the advocates for American freedom have lost a real and true friend! In him this province may mourn a substantial and irretrievable loss."

Thereafter Samuel Johnston of Chowan County and the radicals from the Lower Cape Fear, most notably Harnett, directed the revolutionary effort. Johnston called for a third congress in 1775, which was followed by two more meetings in 1776. The New Bern meeting in August 1775 created a provisional government for the colony after Martin's earlier abdication. The Halifax congresses of 1776 adopted the famous resolves of April 12, which proclaimed the desirability of independence, and drafted the state constitution in December, which established the formal, independent polity of the State of North Carolina.

The war was not without its hardships as well as opposition. The interruption of trade rendered some articles of commerce exceedingly scarce. Joseph Blount, chairman of the Edenton safety committee, was informed in July 1776 that no less than 150 men from Perquimans planned to march to the town, break open stores and warehouses, and take all the salt that they could find. Blount asked the provincial Council of Safety to suppress the mob and take "means to prevent the worst part of Society [from] ruling the best."

Loyalist sentiment was particularly conspicuous in North Carolina. Bertie, for example, was a center of loyalist intrigue known as the Llewelyn conspiracy. Heading the affair was John Llewelyn, prominent Martin County planter, but the cabal had deep roots in Bertie and other counties in the northeast area of the state. The conspiracy, representing a mixture of devotion to the Anglican church, personal animosities, and loyalty to the crown, posed a serious threat to the new state government before it was discovered and thwarted in 1777.

During the course of the war the great bulk of North Carolinians who saw military service were engaged in the militia. However, many in the counties which comprise the study area were enlisted in the Continental Army and saw action in battles that ranged from Germantown and Brandywine to Eutaw Springs and Ninety-Six. The study area saw little direct military action, though New Bern was briefly occupied in August 1781 by Major James Craig who had come on a foray from Wilmington. The principal contribution of the counties to the war effort was privateering, which was destructive to British shipping and lucrative for the American merchants and sailors.

The Post Revolutionary Period

North Carolinians were jubilant over news of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 which ended the war. New Bernians celebrated the cessation of hostilities on June 17 to the sound of drums and the firing of four small pieces of artillery, all conducted by a local company of militia. At one o'clock in the afternoon, a barbecue and barrel of rum were provided for the populace. That night, after some empty barrels were burned as a feu de joie, all retired happily. However, British sympathizers looked to an uncertain fate. According to resolutions adopted by New Bernians a month later, loyalist refugees from North Carolina or any other state were required to leave New Bern within forty-eight hours as the Newbernians were determined that their town "shall not be a Receptacle for this meanest Species of the human Race ..."

In the meantime the thirteen states had organized a national government created by the Articles of Confederation. It was a weak central structure that brought fundamentally autonomous states together in a loose alliance. North Carolina sent numerous representatives to the national congress during the Revolution and in the Confederation era including, Joseph Hewes (Chowan County), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Hugh Williamson (Chowan County) from the study area. Less influential in the congress were Abner Nash, William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and John Sitgreaves from Craven County, Samuel Johnston and Charles Johnston from Chowan County, William Cumming and John Swann from Pasquotank County, and James White from Currituck County.

Although North Carolinians in general approved of the Articles of Confederation, many in the state and nation agreed that the national government was insufficiently powerful to cope with domestic and foreign exigencies, to defend the national honor abroad, to protect private property at home, and to promote the development of business. The resulting opposition to the Articles of Confederation led to the drafting of a new constitution at a Philadelphia convention in 1787 which provided for a far more powerful central government headed by a potentially powerful chief executive. The document was then submitted to the individual states for ratification. Two constitutional conventions were necessary in North Carolina before the state endorsed the federal constitution.

Politics in the United States quickly degenerated into party conflict that pitted the Federalists against the Jeffersonian Republicans. North Carolina gravitated to the Jeffersonians, who championed limited government, agrarianism, and a strong element of democratic participation in government. The Federalists, who exhibited an aristocratic demeanor, enjoyed popularity in the urban areas of the state and in the Albemarle because of their emphasis on commercial development and the need for internal improvements. Nevertheless, in North Carolina, state and local issues rather than national affairs tended to be the overriding concerns of the electorate.

In the study area sentiment on the whole, but not overwhelmingly, favored the new constitution. After North Carolina joined the Union in 1789, Samuel Johnston, governor of North Carolina, and Hugh Williamson were elected to the United States Senate and House of Representatives respectively. Both had worked for the adoption of the constitution. However, during the 1790s, the Albemarle increasingly exhibited a divided political allegiance. Federalists early enjoyed popularity, particularly in the urban areas of Edenton and New Bern. In Craven, Jeffersonian Republicanism prevailed in the county, rendering New Bern a Federalist enclave.

After 1795, the Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans in the study area fought on practically even terms for two decades. Noteworthy Federalists elected to Congress following Johnston and Williamson included William Johnston Dawson (Bertie), Thomas Wynns (Hertford), William Kennedy

(Beaufort), John Stanly (Craven), and William Gaston (Craven). Particularly prominent among the Republicans were Richard Dobbs Spaight (Craven) and David Stone (Bertie). Political differences occasioned an 1802 duel between Stanly and Spaight, North Carolina's most famous "affair of honor", which resulted in Spaight's death.

The office of governor of the state from the Revolution through 1835 found the study area represented by Abner Nash (Craven, 1780-1781), Samuel Johnston (Chowan, 1787-1790), Richard Dobbs Spaight (Craven, 1792-1795), David Stone (Bertie, 1808-1810), James Iredell, Jr. (Chowan, 1827-1828), and Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr. (Craven 1835-1836). The study area also enjoyed a meaningful voice in legislative affairs during the early years of the Republic. Speakers of the state senate included Whitmell Hill (Martin, 1778), Allen Jones (Northampton, 1779), Abner Nash (Jones, 1780), James Coor (Craven, 1786), Charles Johnston (Chowan, 1789), Joseph Riddick (Gates, 1800-1804, 1806-1807, 1809-1811), and George Outlaw (Bertie, 1812-1814). Speakers of the house of commons included Thomas Benbury (Chowan, 1779-1782, 1784), Richard Dobbs Spaight (Craven, 1785), John Sitgreaves (Craven, 1787, 1788), Stephen Cabarrus (Chowan, 1790-1792, 1800-1805), and James Iredell, Jr. (Chowan 1817, 1818, 1827).

In the meantime the War of 1812 superseded all political questions. After two decades of British depredations of American shipping and slights visited upon the honor of the country, President James Madison and the Congress opted for war to redress the Nation's grievances. Bertie County Republicans supported the decision. In November, 1811, a meeting of prominent members of the party at the courthouse in Windsor noted the "awful crisis which overclouds our political horizon." Though they deplored "the anticipated evils of war," they preferred war "with all its horrors, to submission without a struggle" and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor to support the government" in whatever course it chose to secure the Nation from transgressions by the British.

After the declaration of war in June, 1812, North Carolina supported the conflict by offering troops for national service. The effectiveness of the men was suspect. For example, Bertie County's militia in 1810 was characterized as "without discipline" and "inferior in order and appearance" to that of Chowan County. However, that did not dampen enthusiasm for the war in Bertie County. At the Fourth of July celebration in 1812, among the twenty toasts offered at the festivities were those to the war, the president, the memory of George Washington, the army, the navy, the North Carolina militia and volunteers, and "The genius of American Independence."

In spite of the state's support of the war the national government did little to help North Carolina. The seacoast remained unprotected in spite of pleas for assistance. When a British fleet appeared at Ocracoke in July, 1813, and landed men in the area, the coastal districts panicked. Preparations were made at Edenton, Elizabeth City, and New Bern to repel the

enemy. Although the British departed with little incident, the incursion and lack of federal commitment to North Carolina's defense elicited considerable criticism of "Mr. Madison's War."

Exemplifying the discontent within the state was David Stone, whose conduct made him a controversial figure soon after the war began. As a United States senator he voted against several measures passed by Congress to prosecute the war. By August, 1813, "Republican meetings" in Bertie and proximate counties expressed "public indignation" at this "apostasy from the Republican principles upon which he had been elected." A gathering in Windsor viewed Stone's conduct with "indignant disapprobation" and concluded that his votes were so inconsistent with the sentiment he professed before his election as senator that they could only be construed as "emanations of a sacrifice on the altar of Ambition or Corruption." The state legislature evidenced its displeasure with Stone in December, 1813, when both houses passed resolutions of censure against the senator.

When Stone later visited Raleigh, he intended to resign his office. However, he found partisan politics and war excitement so feverish that he was reluctant to place in the hands of the legislature "so important a trust as the appointing [of] a Senator." Probably, too, he waited for a change in political opinion in the legislature that never materialized. Thus, the following year Stone relinquished his post, citing the "strange... war measures" of the administration that threatened to divide, bankrupt, and ruin the country as his reasons for opposing Madison and the Congress. The senator admitted, "I am conscious I possess a very fallible judgment, but which, such as it is, must be my guide in the performance of public duty, entirely independent and uncontrolled by party." Opined the newspaper National Intelligencer, no one could impugn the character and integrity of Stone.

Following the war and the subsequent demise of the Federalist party as a national organization, interest in politics reached its nadir in nineteenth century North Carolina. The successful conclusion, if not prosecution, of the War of 1812 coupled with the Hartford Convention that tainted the Federalist party with treason, allowed the Republican presidential candidate in 1816, James Monroe, easily to defeat Federalist Rufus King of New York. When Monroe sought reelection in 1820, he faced no opposition. Only 16 voters in Perquimans County and 66 in Tyrrell County bothered to cast ballots for the Virginian, evidence of political apathy and Federalist resignation to the outcome in the Albemarle and throughout the counties.

Four years later, the splintering of the Republican party rekindled the political flame in the Nation, state, and county. Several candidates offered for the presidency in 1824, including Henry Clay of Kentucky and William Crawford of Georgia. In North Carolina, however, the race centered upon the candidacies of John Quincy Adams, a former Federalist, and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. During the campaign Calhoun was replaced by Andrew Jackson at the head of the so-called People's Ticket.

The campaign found no one of the four principal candidates winning a majority of the electoral votes. In North Carolina the People's Ticket of Jackson carried the state, though Bertie, Camden, Chowan, and Northampton Counties in the study area voted for Adams, in what represented a residual Federalist sentiment in the region. Nonetheless, victory was realized for those who championed nationalism and activistic government. Although Jackson won a plurality of the popular and electoral votes in 1824, Adams emerged victorious by virtue of his election by the House of Representatives in 1825.

The aftermath of the confused political picture saw the appearance of two parties: the Democrats, who championed Jackson, and the National Republicans, who sought leadership from Adams and Henry Clay, Adams' Secretary of State. With interest in politics somewhat reviving due to the party battles, the number of people who exercised their franchise in the study area increased in 1828. Jackson carried the state and all but Beaufort and Carteret Counties of the study area in his successful effort to replace Adams.

While Jackson obtained the overwhelming approval of North Carolina, including that of all seventeen counties in the study area in 1832, his choice of New York politician Martin Van Buren, supposedly an advocate of protectionism and abolitionism, alienated many in the South and proved a major factor in the establishment of a new political party by Henry Clay called the Whigs. Dissatisfaction with Jackson that stemmed from his dismissal of Secretary of the Navy, John Branch, a native of North Carolina, his fervent denunciation of South Carolina's attempt to nullify a Federal tariff, and his efforts to destroy the Second Bank of the United States swelled the ranks of the President's opponents, especially in the South. Finally, those in North Carolina who rejected the negative conception of government espoused by the Democrats in the state found a ready home in the Whig Party which proclaimed the need to undertake government-sponsored programs to improve education and transportation.

As interest in national politics heightened, North Carolinians held a convention in 1835 to consider long-needed alterations to the state constitution, which was written in 1776. More equitable representation in the legislature was a reform greatly desired by the western counties, which provided both the impetus and the votes for calling the gathering. Hertford and Washington counties epitomized the eastern sentiment in voting against the proposed convention by margins of 436 to 16 and 347 to 26 respectively. However, the referendum was passed and a constitutional convention met in Raleigh in June 1835.

Two of the most influential members of the Constitutional Convention were William Gaston of New Bern and Jesse Wilson of Perquimans County. The former, one of the state's foremost lawyers and jurists, argued for religious toleration and the retention of free black suffrage. Wilson successfully opposed both concepts. Also vocal in the convention were Jonathan Jacocks of

Perquimans County, David Outlaw of Bertie County, and Kenneth Raynor of Hertford County.

After the convention concluded its deliberations, the several proposed amendments to the constitution were placed before the voting public in a referendum. Hertford and Washington Counties, by margins of 376 to 7 and 409 to 14 respectively, registered their opposition. However, the West prevailed once more, by virtue of superior numbers to ratify the work of the convention. The state henceforth elected its governor biennially by popular vote, the western counties enjoyed a dominant voice in the house of commons, the legislature convened biennially, free blacks lost the franchise, and borough representation (including that of New Bern) ceased.

With the question of constitutional reform resolved, the Democrats and Whigs battled for control of the state. Following the Democratic success in 1836, the Whigs emerged as the dominant party in North Carolina for a decade and a half. The party triumphed in presidential elections of 1840, 1844, and 1848. No Democrat was elected governor of North Carolina until 1850. Between 1836 and midcentury, the Whigs controlled four of seven legislatures and shared control of a fifth with the Democrats. A majority of the United States senators and congressmen from the state boasted Whig affiliation. The Whig party's control of state politics was never absolute. The Democrats always lurked in the wings, awaiting an opportunity to upstage the Whigs.

Presidential and gubernatorial election results from the study area evidenced an overwhelming Whiggism. Only Currituck County showed a decisive and persistent Democratic majority during the years from 1840 to 1860. Not until 1852 did the Democratic presidential candidate receive a majority beyond Currituck County. Beaufort, Bertie, Craven, and Northampton Counties voted for Franklin Pierce in that year. In the gubernatorial races, Currituck and Gates Counties consistently supported the Democratic party, joined in 1852 by Craven, Hyde, Northampton, and Washington Counties. But in 1860, the Democrat, John W. Ellis, obtained support only in Chowan, Currituck, Hyde, and Northampton Counties.

Congressional elections revealed a decided Whiggish sentiment early that eroded slightly at the approach of midcentury. Noteworthy among the Whigs sent to the House of Representatives from northeastern North Carolina were William B. Shepard of Pasquotank (elected in 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835), Edward Stanly of Beaufort (1837, 1839, 1841), Kenneth Raynor of Bertie (1839, 1841, 1843), and David Outlaw of Bertie (1847, 1849, 1851). After the Thirty-Second Congress (1851-1853) and the dissolution of the national Whig party, the Democrats took control of the congressional races with the exception of the successful American party candidates Robert T. Paine of Chowan and William N. H. Smith of Hertford, elected to congress in 1855 and 1859 respectively. Democratic congressmen from the seventeen counties during the period from 1835 to 1860 were Henry S. Clark of Beaufort, elected in 1845, and Henry M. Shaw of Currituck, elected in 1853 and 1857.

The presidential election of 1860 capped a decade of ever heightening tension between the sections of the nation. The crisis over slavery came frighteningly near to the study area in 1859, when John Brown staged his raid on the Federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. The course of events produced an apprehension that the sectional antislavery Republican party would gain control of the government. Although the North Carolina populace did not immediately embrace secession, there arose the conviction among the state's political leaders that the "peculiar institution" and lifestyle of the South might only be protected by a departure from the Union.

The presidential election of 1860 occurred in such a minatory atmosphere. While the Republicans finally settled upon Abraham Lincoln as their candidate, the Democrats divided in their allegiance. Stephen Douglas won the approval of the northern wing of the party while John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky secured the endorsement of the southerners. For those desiring a compromise, the Constitutional Union party, composed basically of former Whigs, proposed John Bell of Tennessee. Although Breckinridge carried North Carolina, Bell not surprisingly triumphed in the study area counties except Currituck and Northampton.

The election of Lincoln engendered agitation for secession, particularly after South Carolina left the Union in December 1860. In order to forestall such action or at least determine the sentiment of the electorate, the General Assembly called for a referendum on the question of holding a convention to consider secession. The election resulted in the narrow defeat of the convention, 47,323 to 46,672. Carteret, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Hyde, Northampton, and Perquimans Counties approved the call for a convention, while only Craven, Currituck, and (surprisingly) Tyrrell Counties elected "disunion" delegates to represent the counties in case the state-wide canvass had favored the convention.

However, following the inauguration of Lincoln, the firing on Fort Sumter, Lincoln's call for troops, and Virginia's secession, sentiment in North Carolina abruptly changed. Governor John Ellis denied the request for troops and called a special session of the General Assembly to consider secession. From the legislative session of May 1 came another convention act. The convention met on May 20 to pass an ordinance of secession and to ratify the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America. The following day the 120 members of the convention, including delegates from the study area, signed the secession measure.

Economics 1780-1860

Economically, the future of the study area in the new nation brightened following postrevolutionary war adjustments and a recession in the 1780s. After 1790, the Nation and state enjoyed a quarter century of growth, though the European wars occasionally interrupted commerce and the Embargo Act of 1807 proved somewhat disruptive to the North Carolina economy. Nonetheless, before the War of 1812, agriculture prospered, shipping boomed, and small industry thrived in the form of milling, wood products, naval stores, distilling whiskey, fulling cloth, and tanning hides.

In the postwar era, New Bern's trade, conducted primarily in small craft that averaged 54 tons in the 1780s, followed the pattern set in wartime, though ships also began clearing for the British West Indies. According to the newspaper North Carolina Circular of September 23, 1803, vessels entered from St. Lucia and Jamaica and cleared for Barbados, Antigua, and St. Thomas. Coastal commerce involved Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Georgetown, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Salem, Gloucester, Newport, Providence, New Haven, New Bedford, and New London. Overseas passages remained a rarity, though an occasional vessel sailed for Limerick and the Madeira Islands and several cleared for Lisbon.

While port activity in New Bern exceeded prewar levels, shipping clearly heightened in the second decade of the nineteenth century. A boom was especially noticeable in the early months of 1812. Eight to ten ships entered port weekly; eighteen cleared during the week ending on February 20, 1812, according to the New Bern newspaper Federal Republican. Though origins and destination varied, a continuous commerce with New York became manifest. Indeed, in the February 15, 1812 issue of the Federal Republican, all seven entrances and all six clearances arrived from or departed for New York.

During and after the Revolution the General Assembly continued to exhibit interest in improving commercial and port facilities in the state. A statute in 1777 appointed commissioners of navigation and pilotage for the various ports. So designated for New Bern were Richard Ellis, John Tillman, Christopher Neale, David Barrow, and John Greene, whose duties included certifying pilots, marking channels, and quarantining vessels. A maritime court was erected in New Bern for the speedy disposition of commercial matters. In 1784, legislation specifically directed the clearing of the Neuse River in Craven, Dobbs, Johnston, and Wayne Counties, and the opening of the Trent River as far as Jones County.

A major boon to New Bern shipping in the early nineteenth century was the General Assembly's incorporation of the Newbern Marine Insurance Company in 1804, claimed to be the first organization of its kind in North Carolina.

An additional stimulus derived from the establishment of banking facilities in the state, the last in the Union to enter that field. Recognizing the need to provide capital to support business enterprise and promote shipping, the state legislature chartered the Bank of Newbern and the Bank of the Cape Fear in 1804. Those institutions were supplemented in 1810 by the State Bank of North Carolina, with six branches, including one in Edenton and one in New Bern.

Interruptions of post-Revolutionary trade occurred during the European wars of the 1790s and the Napoleonic wars of the following century, conflicts that involved the United States in a war in 1798 with France and in the War of 1812 with Britain. As in the Revolution, privateering was a risky but most profitable venture for New Bern merchants. On the other hand, when the country was not at war, the mercantile community appreciated the opportunity to trade with the European belligerents, France and England.

Following the War of 1812 and the Panic of 1819, North Carolina suffered a prolonged depression. Combined with one-party politics and cultural stagnation, the "Rip Van Winkle" label was attached to North Carolina. Land values dipped: in Craven County, from \$3.81 per acre in 1815 to \$.98 per acre in 1836; in Tyrrell County, from \$2.72 to \$1.87; and in Chowan County, from \$6.66 to \$4.16. "Bankruptcy is the order of the day," wrote Hardy B. Croom from New Bern in 1830.

As a result of this financial stagnation,, after 1815, the study area saw an exodus of the disappointed and ambitious who sought a better future beyond the confines of the state. Wrote William Shepard from Craven County in 1818, the "Alabama fever" continued unabated. The exodus to the Old Northwest and the Gulf Coast was reflected in the demography of the counties. In 1830, the number of white residents in Bertie County, 5,258, represented a 26 percent dip from the county's white population in 1790.

As the economic future brightened, population in the study area began to increase. In 1860, the seventeen counties of the study area contained approximately 631,000 whites, 331,000 slaves, and 30,500 free blacks, who comprised 63, 33, and 4 percent of the total respectively. Slaves outnumbered whites in Bertie, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, and Perquimans counties. The free black populace had increased dramatically since 1790. Pasquotank, with 1,507 free blacks ranked second among North Carolina counties in that regard. Free blacks were also present in substantial numbers in Craven (1,332) and Hertford (1,112) counties.

Slavery also became increasingly prominent in North Carolina as the Civil War approached. Despite the Quaker renunciation of slavery at the time of the Revolution, bondsmen continued to comprise a crucial element of the labor supply in Perquimans County. Slaves constituted 35 percent of the county's population in 1790. Spread over 323 households, or 46 percent of the families in the county, slaves averaged 5.8 per slaveholding household.

Nonetheless, slightly over 60 percent of the slaveholding families claimed less than five bondsmen; only 8 percent owned 15 or more.

Seven decades later slaves had almost doubled in number, from 1,878 in 1790 to 3,558 in 1860, and bondsmen comprised 49 percent of the Perquimans County populace in the latter year. However, they were held in only 259, or 35 percent, of the county's households, elevating the average number of slaves per slaveowning family to 13.7 as opposed to the state average of 9.5. Only 40 percent of the families claimed less than 5 slaves; 25 percent owned 15 or more. Eleven men owned at least 50 bondsmen and one listed more than a hundred. Altogether, of the 133 slaveowners in North Carolina in 1860 who held a hundred or more bondsmen, 28 resided in the seventeen counties of the study area. The largest single slaveholdings were found in Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan, and Northampton counties.

Agriculture continued to dominate the antebellum economy. Corn, wheat, and rye were the important grain crops. Substantial advances occurred in the production of vegetables (e.g. peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes), betokening a burgeoning truck farming industry that emerged after the Civil War. Bertie County became a leading producer of cotton among the counties in North Carolina in 1860, though the crop enjoyed popularity throughout the study area.

The low, marshy terrain along the coast posed special problems for area farmers, necessitating the drainage of land by ditches or canals. According to Edmund Ruffin, the usual method of bringing lands under cultivation was exemplified by planters such as Josiah T. Granbery of Perquimans County. They girdled the large trees not needed for timber and fuel and immediately cut the smaller growth. The land was used for grazing until the roots rotted sufficiently to permit ditching and plowing, about five years after the initial effort of clearing the land. Then the principal ditches were dug, followed by smaller ones, after which the land was plowed and planted with corn.

Ruffin considered Perquimans County to be the scene of the greatest drainage labors in northeastern North Carolina. Indeed, most of the best farmers in the Albemarle resided in the county. However costly, ditching was remunerative. A neighbor of Granbery's declared that he remembered when Granbery's land would not have brought 75 cents an acre but after it had been reclaimed, it sold for \$55 an acre.

Agriculture prospered on the eve of the Civil War. In Perquimans County, from 1850 to 1860, improved acreage rose by 12 percent, to 52,182 acres; the cash value of farms, by 49 percent, to \$1,537,770; and the value of farm implements and machinery, by 42 percent, to \$47,594. At midcentury, Craven County listed 45,197 acres of improved farm land, or 13 percent of the total farm acreage in the county. Ten years later, in 1860, improved acreage rose to 63,345 or 17 percent of total farm acreage. The cash value of farms and farm machinery rose by 78 percent over the decade. Still Craven County's farm

operations remained rather small. Four-fifths of the farms comprised less than 100 acres. Only 19, or 3 percent of the 690 farms in 1860, counted more than 500 acres and only 8 of those, 1,000 acres or more.

The trend was, nevertheless, toward farm consolidation, and large plantations increasingly dotted the rural landscape. In Bertie County, planters such as Stephen A. Norfleet were responsible for much of the cotton production. Norfleet's accounts books show that he planted 120 acres of cotton in 1856, realizing 88 bales that weighed 37,780 pounds. Encouraged, he sowed 230 acres in the following year, only to reap "less than half a crop." However, in 1858, Norfleet's cotton crop yielded 171 bales, weighing 67,500 pounds, "a superior crop" in the words of the planter.

Norfleet's operations included the production of over 10,000 bushels of corn annually. Norfleet also raised wheat and oats. His apple and peach orchards yielded 671 gallons of brandy in 1858. Plums and apricots were less plentiful. This planter annually slaughtered some 300 to 325 hogs, though the animals seldom averaged more than 135 pounds each. On his Woodburne plantation alone in 1858 and 1859 Norfleet netted handsome profits of \$10,291 and \$9,078 respectively by his calculations, attributable in part to such progressive farming techniques as manuring with guano, composts, and marl, and planting red clover and other soil-enriching crops.

Livestock remained an important concomitant of the agricultural scene of the study area. In Craven County, the census of 1850 returned 823 horses, 133 mules, 10,011 cattle, 621 oxen, 8,032 sheep, and 17,330 hogs all (live and slaughtered) valued at \$186,604. The figures in 1860 were 1,032, 340, 13,313, 800, 6,037, and 24,556 respectively, valued at \$298,227. Reflecting the agrarian prosperity of Perquimans, the value of livestock rose 51 percent, to \$267,372 from 1850 to 1860, and the value of animals slaughtered almost doubled, to \$110,528, during the decade. Significantly the number of sheep and consequently wool production declined. The number of working oxen also dropped in the face of a rising prominence of mules, evidencing a shift in preference for draft animals that had long been noticeable throughout the South.

Valuable adjuncts to agriculture were fishing, turpentine distilling, and lumbering. By mid-nineteenth century the fisheries were extended to the broad waters of the Albemarle Sound. According to an essay in the Elizabeth City Economist in 1872, Perquimans native Joseph B. Skinner, who owned farms in Yeopim, Harvey's Neck, and Chowan County, was the first to begin seine fishing in the sound. However, Edmund Ruffin believed that Stevenson's Point, the extremity of Durant's Neck, which was owned by Josiah T. Granbery and Francis Nixon, was the site of the first sound fishery. In any event, the increasing number of sound fisheries resulted in reduced catches and profits as had been the case earlier of the river fisheries. As E. F. Smith wrote from Perquimans County in 1846, fishing was "rather a precarious business." Fewer fish than usual had been caught, and wages were a hundred percent higher. Accordingly,

opined Smith, no one ought to engage in that occupation unless he has "capital to meet his losses without feeling much inconvenience from it."

Despite activity on the Albemarle Sound and the establishment of the town of Washington immediately after the Revolution to serve as a transshipment point on the Pamlico River, New Bern remained the principal port in the study area early in the nineteenth century. The vessels that traded with the port of New Bern were generally small, used mostly for the West Indian and coastal runs. Schooners, averaging 50 to 75 tons predominated; brigs appeared occasionally. After the War of 1812 the commerce of the port centered heavily on Bermuda and the West Indies. The February 5, 1818 issue of the newspaper Centinel listed seven vessels entering and five clearing New Bern for Bermuda. By the late 1820s and early 1830s, the port's trade was conducted principally with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston. In the August 19, 1843 issue of the Newbernian, all five arrivals and four clearances listed New York as their point of origin or destination respectively. On the eve of the Civil War, the New Bern newspapers offered the prices of freight to the northern cities.

Regular shipping lines early connected New Bern to ports in and beyond the state. In 1824, a New Bern to New York line of packets, consisting of two 100-ton schooners, offered passage for \$15.00, including board, the best liquors possible, and cabins "finished in the best style." During the next six years packet service linked New Bern to Beaufort, Elizabeth City, and Norfolk. At midcentury there was a regular packet bound for Boston, and the following year Richard N. Taylor announced a line of three schooners capable of carrying 900, 1,200, and 1,500 barrels, to New York. Packets, such as the Eagle in 1854, continued to provide service to Beaufort.

New Bern's share of the state's foreign commerce declined precipitously during the two decades after 1815. Two years before the Civil War, only 12 of 223 ships clearing North Carolina ports for foreign countries left by way of the New Bern district. The value of foreign exports from New Bern in 1860, all sailing to the West Indies and carrying foodstuffs (biscuits, ham, bacon, corn, lard, flour), had dropped to only \$34,572 (less than that of Wilmington, Beaufort, Camden, and Washington). The steady decline of New Bern's traffic after 1840, particularly in the foreign export trade, was attributed to the heightened importance of Wilmington which benefited from the Wilmington-Weldon Railroad, and to the presence of Beaufort, whose deep harbor and proximity to the sea made the Carteret County town appealing to shippers.

Manufacturing remained insignificant on the eve of the Civil War. The study area collectively reported 348 manufactories in 1860, led by Beaufort with 129 and Craven with 68. Currituck, Hertford, and Hyde Counties reported none; Camden County, one. Over half of the manufactories, concentrated in the three counties of Beaufort, Carteret, and Craven, dealt with naval stores. Lumber and flour manufacturing each comprised about 12 percent of the total; fisheries, mainly in Bertie, Carteret, Chowan, and Craven Counties, 8

percent. Most of the remainder of the manufactories involved carriages and leather goods.

Merchants and agrarians in the antebellum era sought to enhance their economic future, often by means of improvements in transportation facilities. Better roads, improved river navigability, canals, steamboats, and railroads promised to stimulate agriculture, boost prices, enhance trade, and bring North Carolina into the mainstream of American life. Road improvements did not yield immediate positive benefits. Between 1849 and 1861, the General Assembly chartered some 84 plank road companies, resulting in the construction of 500 miles of plank roads. The study area was not overlooked, but the Swift Creek Plank Road Company in Craven and the Pasquotank and Perquimans Plank Road and Turnpike Company failed to materialize, exemplary of the fate of most of the state's chartered plank roads.

Even before Archibald D. Murphey offered his famed program to cure North Carolina's ills, the Neuse River Navigation Company had been chartered (1812). Though lapsing into desuetude, the company was revived by the General Assembly in its 1850-1851 legislative session. However, few beneficial results arose from this and similar enterprises throughout the state. The counties, through their own administrative agencies and local road companies, had to contend as best as possible with maintaining watercourse navigability.

Interest in canals in the United States was greatly stimulated after 1825 by the success of the Erie Canal in New York. North Carolina completed the Dismal Swamp Canal, linking Pasquotank County and the Albemarle Sound with Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay, before the War of 1812. The Clubfoot and Harlowe's Creek Canal, shortening the distance between Beaufort and New Bern and allowing ships to avoid the dangerous Ocracoke Swash in favor of Topsail Inlet, was completed in the late 1820s, but failed to yield substantial results. However, on the eve of the Civil War, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which opened in 1859, promised greater benefits.

Steam vessels plied the waters of the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers before 1820. In New Bern the Neuse River Steam Boat Company was chartered in 1817 and undertook roundtrip passages to Elizabeth City (with connections for Norfolk) the following year. Nevertheless, while steamers appeared in ever greater numbers on North Carolina's inland waters, their traffic in the study area was often irregular and undependable before the Civil War. Exemplary was the steamer Post Boy, which began scheduled runs in 1859 from New Bern to Hyde County, then to the town of Washington, and back through Hyde to New Bern. At the end of the year, the runs had been discontinued due to insufficient patronage, and the Post Boy was sold. Nevertheless, steamship lines in New Bern continued to offer service for passengers and freight to Beaufort and northern ports.

A major innovation in transportation in the antebellum era, and one which has justly entitled historians to refer to a "revolution" in the transportation industry at that time, was the railroad. New Bern and Beaufort were early interested in a line but the Wilmington and Weldon proved the state's first railroad. Not until 1852 did the General Assembly charter the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to run from Goldsboro by way of Kinston and New Bern to Beaufort. The line was completed in the late 1850s and promised extraordinary benefits. According to a New Bern newspaper, an enterprising spirit seemed to have been awakened by the prospect of the "wand-like influence of that great renovator, the railroad..." However, the Civil War quickly nullified the impact of the Atlantic and North Carolina.

Demography 1780-1860

Life in the antebellum counties centered about several institutions, preeminent among which were the family and the church, supplemented by the county court, schools and academies, mercantile stores, political party organizations, and a burgeoning number of associative societies, both fraternal and benevolent. Beyond the family the church had a special appeal, to females as well as to males, offering women a valuable emotional and social outlet, and even a degree of autonomy outside the home.

Quakerism was the earliest element of organized religion in North Carolina, centered in the Albemarle and principally in Perquimans and Pasquotank counties in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The Anglican (Church of England) establishment in the eighteenth century was never particularly prominent except in Chowan, Carteret, and Craven. The Anglicans in turn were challenged by the Baptists and, just before the Revolution, the Methodists. During the first half of the nineteenth century the Baptists and Methodists emerged as the dominant religious forces in the study area. In 1850, the Baptists and Methodists respectively claimed 42 and 44 percent of the organized churches in the region. The Episcopal (formerly Anglican) church was a distant third, evidencing its greatest strength in Beaufort and Washington counties, each of which had four Episcopal congregations. Quakerism was mostly centered in Perquimans County. Craven County showed the greatest diversity of religious sentiment, having congregations of Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, the Church of Christ, and Presbyterians, as well as the only Roman Catholic Church in the study area.

County government remained the province of the justices of the peace, though the magistrates were shorn of most of their judicial responsibilities and became basically administrative officials in the nineteenth century. Under their supervision fell local transportation, probate of estates, orphans, public buildings, finance, and, after 1839, public education. The bulk of county expenditures supported the poor, common schools, and the erection and maintenance of public buildings. Dominance of local affairs by an established elite "courthouse ring" continued to typify county affairs.

Urbanization was not characteristic of North Carolina in the antebellum era. Perhaps no more than two percent of the state's population lived in towns from the time of the Revolution to the Civil War. By 1800, however, New Bern had clearly emerged as North Carolina's largest town, and maintained that distinction through 1840, after which it was surpassed by Wilmington. New Bern prided itself as a center of culture -- the "Athens of North Carolina" -- during the first half of the nineteenth century and not without justification, producing such famous names as Badger, Nash, Spaight, Stanly, Gaston, Graham, Shepard, and Manly.

Beyond New Bern the principal towns in the study area in order of their population in 1850 were Washington (Beaufort County), Beaufort (Carteret County), Edenton (Chowan County), Plymouth (Washington County), Swan Quarter (Hyde County), Portsmouth (Carteret County), Hertford (Perquimans County), Jackson (Northampton County), and Gaston (Northampton County). Washington reported 2,015 inhabitants; Gaston, 274. Slaves constituted a large percentage of the urban residents, ranging from 63 percent in Edenton, and more than half of the inhabitants in Hertford, Jackson, and Gaston, to as few as 29 percent in Beaufort. Towns remained rather idyllic, however, and in many respects neither urban nor rural North Carolina had changed greatly since the beginning of the nineteenth century, a circumstance quickly changed by the Civil War.

The Civil War and Reconstruction

As the nation moved toward civil war, the eastern counties reluctantly embraced secession. However, after Lincoln's call for troops, "there was scarcely a Union man to be found" in Perquimans County, wrote Robert B. Cox, for the county refused to fight against its "Southern sister states." Volunteers throughout the study area flocked to the Confederate standard. Craven, for example, raised 12 companies for the Confederate Service, approximately 1,110 men from an adult white population of 1,840 (between the ages of 20 and 60) in 1860.

The war affected and mobilized the entire populace and women played an active role. One distaff writer in New Bern belittled her counterparts in the North, ridiculing the "Women's Rights Convention" and "Amalgamation Societies." Taking no heed of "the jibberings of an imbecile, inebriated ruler (Lincoln)" and mercenary soldiers, the Confederate lady declared she did not fear "the stronghold of Satan." The ladies also contributed materially as well as verbally to the Confederate cause. They donated coal for the operation of the machine shops in New Bern, gave impromptu dinners for the soldiers stationed in town, and volunteered to make uniforms for the troops. Ceremonial flag presentations graced the departure of various military companies.

At the onset of the war, North Carolina's virtually unprotected coast beckoned to the United States. Under generals Benjamin F. Butler and Ambrose E. Burnside, the Union captured poorly defended Cape Hatteras in August 1861. Early in the following year Burnside took Roanoke Island, cleared the Albemarle Sound of Confederate forces, plundered Columbia in Tyrrell County, and burned Winton. Then the Federal army moved on New Bern, a center of Confederate activity on the coast, and occupied the town after defeating the Confederates in the Battle of New Bern on March 14, 1862. Subsequently, the Union forces overran Washington (March), Fort Macon (April), and Plymouth (December). From their entrenched position along North Carolina's coast the Federals forced the evacuation of Norfolk, threatened the vital supply line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and menaced Robert E. Lee's southern flank.

In the meantime Burnside was ordered to Virginia with a large portion of his force in the summer of 1862, and General John G. Foster assumed command. Foster quickly sought and received additional troops, stressing the advantages of the New Bern post "for drilling and perfecting new regiments ..." Foster also strengthened the defenses of New Bern and dispatched reconnoitering parties. The Federals eventually built ten forts in the vicinity of New Bern in addition to the existing Confederate arrangements, while an armored train daily left the town to patrol the tracks of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Most Union forces remained in New Bern or occupied camps around the town; a small number of troops were distributed along the coast in garrisons at Plymouth, Washington, Beaufort, and Elizabeth City.

The Union forces under General Foster were simply known as the "Department of North Carolina" until December 1862. At that time the 16,000 men plus about 3,200 unassigned troops were designated the Eighteenth Army Corps. Foster then prepared to undertake a major offensive in a move to cut telegraphic and rail communications in Goldsboro along the crucially important Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The Federal troops realized their prime objective of disrupting rail communications by tearing up four or five miles of track and burning two large bridges but the sacrifice hardly seemed worth the effort. The Confederates repaired the tracks and rebuilt the bridges by the end of the year.

The new year, 1863, opened with considerable reconnaissance activity by both sides. A Union foray from January 17 through the 21 took troops to Pollocksville, Trenton, and Young's Cross-Roads. On February 13, a skirmish between the Fifty-Eighth Pennsylvania and the Eighth North Carolina took place at Sandy Ridge, near Kinston, resulting in four Confederate casualties and the capture of 43 prisoners and in early March, a punitive expedition was sent to Hyde County to avenge the earlier ambush of New York cavalry in the county. At the same time, another force left for Pollocksville, Trenton, Young's Cross-Roads, and Swansboro.

Federal troops undertook several visits to the Albemarle during the course of the war. Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Flusser, aboard the U.S.S. Commodore Perry, appeared in January 1863. He proposed to stem the flow of smuggled goods from Norfolk down the Dismal Swamp Canal through Perquimans County and across the Chowan River to Lee's Army in Virginia. Flusser confiscated several sacks of salt, the principal item of illicit trade. He also seized two vessels at Hertford which were deemed suspect of illegal activity. Additionally, the Union forces destroyed the bridges across the Perquimans River above Hertford in a move designed to curb the Norfolk commerce. This action gravely disrupted transportation in the county for several years.

The most resented of the Federal forays into the Albemarle was that of General Edward A. Wild and 1,800 Negro troops in December 1863. In the estimation of whites, Wild was a "monster of humanity" for using black soldiers who reputedly were guilty of various atrocities. From his base in Elizabeth City, Wild sent raiding parties into the surrounding area, including 1,200 men under Colonel John H. Colmer to strike at guerrillas in the vicinity of Hertford in Perquimans County.

Although General Benjamin F. Butler later conceded that Wild and his troops had conducted themselves "with too much stringency," the raid silenced guerrilla bands, disrupted contraband trade, and brought the inadequacy of Confederate protection to the immediate attention of the citizenry. Wild promised sanctuary from the "universal panic and distress" that had been visited upon the citizenry if the counties would renounce blockade running and petition Governor Zebulon Vance to disband local, partisan rangers. Accordingly, at December meetings in Elizabeth City and at Cedar Grove Church, inhabitants of Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties respectively approved resolutions that complied with Wild's demands.

In late 1864 and early 1865, Perquimans County was the scene of additional Federal visitations. Major Harrison G. O. Weymouth led a small party from Portsmouth, Virginia into North Carolina on December 6, 1864. Weymouth spent the night of December 7 in Hertford, where he found the citizens "very accommodating, readily furnishing us with forage and rations." On January 5, 1865, Lieutenant Commander Earl English of the U.S.S. Wyalusing, a 974-ton steamer, appeared in Hertford to warn the town's inhabitants against destroying United States Government property on the Perquimans River or interfering with the free navigation of the river.

Heartened by his victory at Fredericksburg in December 1862, and cognizant of the Union threat to Goldsboro, Lee attempted to protect his supply lines in the south by keeping the Federal forces confined to their bases along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. Accordingly, General James Longstreet and his subordinate in North Carolina, General Daniel H. Hill, respectively planned demonstrations against Suffolk, Virginia and Washington and New Bern in North Carolina. On February 25, Hill took command of the North Carolina troops who numbered some 13,000 to 15,000 after reinforcements. He intended

to feint at New Bern and launch a surprise attack on Washington, but inclement weather dictated an assault on New Bern. The Union forces at New Bern, however, repulsed the attack on New Bern and a subsequent demonstration on Washington in April.

While the Union soldiers seem to have conducted themselves with propriety in New Bern, they often took the opportunity to ravage the countryside. Military governor Edward Stanly accused the troops of insult, unauthorized search, plundering, and houseburning. He contended that the soldiers had stolen thousands of dollars worth of goods, including libraries, carpets, and family portraits - virtually everything that could be removed. Loyal Unionists as well as the aged and infirm were not spared, Stanly told General Burnside. Union soldiers agreed that Federal raids "nearly cleaned the country." A member of the Tenth Connecticut who was stationed at New Bern, wrote of "the ruin devastation and the abandonment of villages, plantations, and farms ..."

The Confederates launched another assault against New Bern in 1864. Under command of General James J. Pettigrew they were again stymied in their attempt to take the town. Later, however, General Robert F. Hoke replaced Pettigrew. Utilizing the ironclad Albemarle, Hoke first captured Plymouth, and then liberated Washington. While poised to strike at New Bern, Hoke was ordered to Petersburg to assist Lee. The Union army subsequently retook Plymouth and Washington before the end of the year.

Although the Confederates never again attacked New Bern in force, their troops, particularly the Sixty-Seventh North Carolina led by Colonel John N. Whitford, patrolled the New Bern frontier. Throughout the war, the major demonstrations on the town were supplemented by numerous minor raids behind Federal lines, resulting in the killing or capturing of one or two Union soldiers, and the destruction of property of Union sympathizers. "Rebel guerillas" reportedly were "always prowling around Newbern," and in 1863, burned a couple of becalmed schooners on the Neuse.

For the Northern troops, New Bern remained the central Federal base in eastern North Carolina until the fall of Fort Fisher. At that time, General John M. Schofield arrived from the west to take command of the Department of North Carolina. He had orders from General William T. Sherman, who was moving northward through South Carolina, to take Goldsboro and make that town a supply base for Sherman's soldiers. However, a scarcity of railroad rolling stock and wagons compelled Schofield to operate from New Bern. Sherman arrived at Goldsboro in late March, two days ahead of the railroad which was being built from New Bern by way of Kinston. After that time New Bern served as a conduit for supplies to Sherman's forces as the general moved into the interior of North Carolina.

The desperate civil struggle finally closed in April 1865. As Sherman pursued General Joseph Johnston's army beyond Goldsboro, news of Lee's surrender to Grant on April 9 reached New Bern two days later, on the eleventh. Soldiers and citizens reacted with impromptu demonstrations of flag waving and singing. They decorated vehicles from hand carts to phaetons in order to ride about the town. Alcoholic refreshments flowed freely. A rumor of Jefferson Davis' capture, current in New Bern on April 13, produced another demonstration in the afternoon that concluded with a torchlight parade in the evening. Quickly following in succession were the revelations of Lincoln's assassination and the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. The elation over the latter, however, was greatly tempered by the despondency over the president's death.

Although the Federals held strategic towns, controlled the surrounding countryside, and constantly threatened the Albemarle, only the Outer Banks, the extreme northeastern corner of the state, and Tyrrell, Hyde, and the eastern area of Beaufort, Craven, and Carteret Counties were definitely within Union lines. In mid-1863, the Confederates ceased to control the region lying east of the Chowan River. Nonetheless, counties such as Perquimans, exposed and subject to frequent enemy incursions, nominally remained part of the Confederacy during the course of the war. The county maintained the structure of local government and looked to North Carolina for economic assistance. Perquimans planned to conduct elections in November 1863 to help determine North Carolina's First District representative in the Confederate Congress (though apparently no returns were made). The county also participated in the August 1864 state election, favoring gubernatorial candidate Zebulon Vance over Johnathan Worth and returning James H. Riddick to the house of commons where he had been serving since 1862.

As a result of lying on the fringe of the Federal occupation, much of the Albemarle, Pamlico, and Neuse became a virtual no man's land, suspended between Confederate and Union forces. North Carolina attempted to counter the depredations of the Unionists and Buffaloes by the formation of guerrilla bands called rangers for local defense. In February 1863, Governor Zebulon Vance authorized Captain Whitaker Myers to raise a company of infantry in Perquimans County for that purpose. Helping to comprise an encampment of some 300-450 men about three and a half miles from Hertford, the rangers contributed to the ongoing civil strife that characterized the Albemarle during the war. According to Union General Edward A. Wild, guerrilla bands should have been proscribed for they were "virtually bandits, armed and hired by Governor Vance," who "have not defended and cannot defend their State." For the most part, the rangers harassed Federal forces, prevented slaves from crossing Union lines, and plundered, terrified, and even murdered Union citizens.

Organized primarily as a home guard, which allowed them to care for their families as well as to avoid conscription, the Perquimans Rangers resisted efforts to move them from the proximity of their county or force them to join the regular army. On November 21, 1863, 84 Perquimans Rangers drafted an address to Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Yellowley in which they virtually

refused an attempt to compel the companies of the 66th east of the Chowan River to go into regular camp west of the river. The men contended that they represented the only manpower available in the county other than those of Unionist sentiment or Buffaloes, that provisions were extremely scarce, and that state and Confederate protection for the citizenry was unavailable. We shall be driven by "the law of necessity," wrote the rangers, "to seek refuge or succor by taking matters into our own hands."

The occupation of the North Carolina coast and other portions of the Confederacy in 1862 induced the Lincoln administration to consider the political reconstruction of the South. In a rump convention in November 1861 at Cape Hatteras, Marble Nash Taylor was proclaimed provisional governor of North Carolina. A call for a congressional election found Charles Henry Foster, a native of Maine and former editor of the Murfreesboro Citizen elected, but the Congress in Washington, D.C. refused to seat him.

Enticed by the manifestation of Union sentiment in Plymouth, Washington, and to some extent in New Bern, President Lincoln initiated a second attempt to reestablish "a loyal government" in eastern North Carolina in the summer of 1862. The president called upon Edward Stanly, son of John Stanly, former Whig, and for some years past a resident of California, to serve as military governor of the state. It was a conciliatory gesture toward North Carolina, though at the same time the president's apparently lenient approach and unilateral action angered abolitionists in the North who were not consulted.

Stanly arrived in New Bern on May 26, 1862. His instructions were singularly vague: "to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the local inhabitants of the State until they shall be able to establish a civil government." Despite a policy of moderation, Stanly failed completely to secure North Carolina's voluntary return to the Union. A Confederate kinsman to whom Stanly made overtures only replied that the provisional governor must resign immediately and depart if he did not wish the family name "to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North Carolinians ..." When Stanly proposed to Governor Zebulon Vance a separate peace between North Carolina and the United States, Stanly was sharply rebuffed by Vance who told him that his mission was a "miserable and complete failure," and "that his name was execrated, and only pronounced with curses in North Carolina."

In the meantime, Lincoln urged Stanly to reestablish civil government. In early 1863, Union elections for congressmen were held in Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and North Carolina. The president authorized Stanly to conduct elections in North Carolina's First and Second districts in August 1862, but the governor did not act until the following December. Stanly procrastinated apparently because he feared the popularity of Charles H. Foster. By December, Stanly felt the time propitious for an election in the Second District, or, at least, those counties or parts of counties of the district under Federal control. Sufficient Unionist sentiment had surfaced, his own candidate, Jennings Piggott, native of Carteret County, had returned to

North Carolina, and representation in Congress might exempt North Carolina from Lincoln's forthcoming emancipation proclamation. Though he did not formally announce his candidacy, Foster expected considerable support, particularly from the Free Labor Associations that had recently been organized in Craven, Carteret, and Hyde counties to advocate the liberation of slaves and the president's emancipation proclamation. While the nonslaveholders abhorred Stanly and his lenient policy toward the rebels, the governor saw the Free Labor movement as threatening his policy of conciliation.

Despite electioneering that found the New Bern Progress warning the people to shun "political adventurers and charlatans," presumably Foster, and saw Stanly hanged in effigy in Beaufort, the election day, January 1, 1863, passed quietly. Polls were opened in only 19 precincts of three counties -- Craven, Carteret, and Hyde. Guerrilla and regular Confederate forces prevented many from going to the polls, particularly in the Bay River area. Of a total of 864 votes, Piggott received 595, and Foster 259. In New Bern, Piggott defeated Foster, 78 to 21. Although Stanly certified Piggott as the winner, the general feeling in New Bern was that Congress would repudiate the election, principally because so many secessionists had voted with Stanly's approval. With that factor among many others in mind, Congress subsequently rejected the results of the election. Lincoln's reconstruction effort failed, and Stanly resigned. Thereafter the military controlled reconstruction.

Immediate beneficiaries of the war were the many slaves who hurried to freedom behind Union lines. According to Burnside, "It would be utterly impossible, if we were so disposed, to keep them outside our lines, as they find their way to us through woods and swamps from every side." To a Southern sympathizer who remained in New Bern, the town seemed possessed by soldiers and blacks. We live "in perfect torment," he wrote, assailed on every side by Yankees and Negroes. The latter occupied some of the best houses in New Bern, thinking that they were the owners of the abandoned abodes. Early in the war, without definite orders on the subject but resolving not to return the slaves to their masters, Burnside appointed Vincent Colyer as Superintendent of the Poor to bring order to the refugee situation. Colyer, a resident of Washington, D.C. and agent of the New York Y.M.C.A. before the war, had worked with the contrabands on Roanoke Island before assuming his duties at New Bern on March 30, 1862.

In addition to caring for the immediate physical needs of the freedmen, the liberators soon evidenced a concern for offering the rudiments of education to the Negroes. Colyer opened two night schools which he reported were well received. Horace James, Superintendent of the Poor who succeeded Colyer, continued to foster education. On July 23, 1863, James opened two schools, taught by four Massachusetts women, in black churches in New Bern. In September, it was reported that the schools "under Reverend James and the new northern lady teachers were progressing in fine style." By the summer of 1864, James had instituted 19 day schools and 8 evening schools in the North Carolina district. Sixty-eight teachers, mostly Northern females sent by

various missionary groups (New England Freedmen's Aid Society, American Missionary Association, and the National Freedmen's Relief Association), held forth in the classrooms. In early 1865, New Bern housed at least eight schools for blacks.

Under the auspices of the Treasury Department the government attempted to utilize abandoned and confiscated lands for the benefit of the freedmen. David Heaton, who arrived in North Carolina in May 1863 as a special agent of the Treasury Department, began to rent abandoned homes and property in 1864, partly to generate revenue for the government and partly to provide relief for the black (and white) refugees who were crowding New Bern and its environs. According to a bond required of the lessees, all loyal citizens of course, the land had to be properly cultivated with minimal injury to the property and buildings, due consideration had to be given to the employment of blacks, and one-fourth of the proceeds had to be paid to the government. Some 80 leases were consummated under those terms. By July 1864, rents from the turpentine lands began to accrue; returns from the cotton and corn lands were expected in the fall.

As Heaton and Horace James, Superintendent of the Poor, viewed the results of the first year's utilization of the confiscated and abandoned lands, the government's program was successful from the twin perspectives of revenue and relief. The cultivated lands engaged the labor of 1,200 blacks or, with their dependent families, some 5,000 freedmen, which helped to reduce the New Bern populace as well as the government's relief rolls. Despite the devastation of the army worm in the cotton fields and the disruption of New Bern's market by the yellow fever epidemic of 1864, over 400 bales of cotton and 8,000 barrels of turpentine were realized. James found two Negro turpentine workers (and blacks preferred the turpentine industry to cotton farming) who made \$3,000 or more in 1864. Like similar experiments on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia and at Davis Bend in Mississippi, Heaton's program proved the success of relocating blacks and allowing them to farm on their own.

The destruction of slavery only highlighted the demographic and economic dislocations engendered by the Civil War. Many whites fled the invading Yankees, taking shelter in the interior of the state. Yet, their lot was difficult, and, as Mary Norcott Bryan of Craven County wrote, refugees "as a general thing were not cordially received by the up-country people." Southern sympathizers who remained behind the Union lines necessarily tempered their emotions and verbalizations while eking out a living in a hostile country. Many whites who fled the oncoming Federal forces were unionists and returned to their homes once Union occupation appeared permanent. Joining the returning unionists in towns like New Bern were poor whites who beseeched the Union authorities for food and shelter. Though refused at first, those refugees found acceptance by 1864. The occupying army in New Bern appropriated land and buildings for their benefit and opened schools for the children.

Economic distress probably characterized the majority in the eastern counties at some point during the war whether or not they were occupied territory. According to Catherine Ann Devereux Edmonston, in the Albemarle region, "Sure this War is meant to check the profusion in which we have lived & to teach the rising generation economy & the employment of their resources." Only slowly were local transportation systems, market structures, and credit facilities restored.

Exceptions to the disastrous times could always be found. Even before the end of the war Perquimans had resumed a semblance of normality. Lieutenant Commander English found the townspeople of Hertford in 1865 "comfortably clad, and none seemed to be in want." Despite the earlier efforts of General Wild, large quantities of goods were shipped by Norfolk through Perquimans to the Confederate Army. In fact, English believed that Norfolk was a more beneficial supply base for the Confederates under Federal occupation than it had been earlier in the war.

During the latter years of the war, the business scene in New Bern began to exhibit a more refined, domestic taste, and was controlled by a large number of Northern entrepreneurs like I. Edwin West, who opened a stationery and bookstore. Summerfield & Co., vended gum drops, bon bons, and chocolate ice cream; Perkins Brothers sold mockingbirds. Wholesalers Leopold Baer, Langden & Bidwell, and John McConkey & Co. offered an endless variety of items from food and shoes to neckties and cigars. Still there was a military flavor to the goods -- rations, army cooking stoves, sutlers supplies abounded.

Governor Edward Stanly attempted to invigorate commerce within the confines of military establishment. He permitted residents of Washington and New Bern to ship loads of pine lumber to the West Indies. Throughout the war New Bern remained a blockaded port, subject to governmental regulation, which impeded commercial and mercantile business. Nevertheless, New Bern wharves were scenes of activity. From August 8 through August 11, 1864, 18 ships arrived in port. Five, including two schooners from Philadelphia and one from New York, served the military; the remainder, coming from local lands along the creeks and rivers, brought fish, melons, and turpentine.

Although agricultural, pastoral economies might suffer less during times of conflict, the Civil War left a depressing mark on the study area. Comparisons of agricultural statistics in 1860 and 1870 starkly manifest the devastation. In Bertie County, the cash value of farms dropped 50 percent during the decade. Before the war livestock comprised 1,744 horses, 1,265 mules, 3,558 milk cows, 988 working oxen, 9,705 sheep, and 38,907 hogs. In 1870 those numbers had declined to 1,063, 724, 2,454, 579, 3,453, and 14,100 respectively. Wheat production declined 75 percent, corn and potatoes over 50 percent, and wool by 60 percent. Rice slipped from 486 pounds to 60 pounds, though Bertie was one of only thirty-seven North Carolina counties reporting the crop in 1870.

In Perquimans County, the results were similar. Improved farm acreage declined to 47,806 acres, an 8 percent dip from 1860. The cash value of farms dropped 48 percent, from \$1,537,770 from 1860 to \$796,648 in 1870. Livestock, as indicated by the table below, felt the impact of the war:

	1860	1870
Horses	1,091	733
Mules	661	374
Milch cows	1,635	1,101
Working oxen	568	298
Sheep	2,743	847
Swine	16,413	7,367

Perquimans county's agriculture evidenced a mixed reaction to the wartime interruption and consequent readjustment. The yield of wheat, corn, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes dropped 66, 49, 36, and 53 percent respectively from 1860 levels. Rice production (2 pounds) virtually ceased. Only one-fourth as much wool was realized in 1870 as in 1860. However, it is noteworthy that the production of oats increased sixfold, while tobacco and cotton continued their prewar resurgence.

Reconstruction to the Present

Immediately following the conclusion of the war, the former Confederate states underwent presidential reconstruction directed by President Andrew Johnson. In Washington, D.C., however, the Republicans in Congress denied the legitimacy of presidential reconstruction and blocked attempts of the southern states to seat their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives. By 1867, the Republicans had sufficient strength in Congress to override Johnson's votes and impose their own plan of reconstruction on the South. Congressional prescription, reinforced by Federal troops, called for a further reorganization of government and the enfranchisement of blacks. From the standpoint of most southern whites, congressional reconstruction was anathema because it not only attempted to establish the Republican party in the South but also tried to secure civil if not social equality for Negroes. Nonetheless, in 1868 under the watchful eyes of Federal troops, qualified voters went to the polls to select representatives to another constitutional convention.

Politically, congressional reconstruction marked the ascendancy of the Republican party in North Carolina, particularly in the eastern "black counties", in which Negroes comprised a majority of the population. Tensions ran high as the Republicans fastened their grip on the state and the counties. From Hertford, in Perquimans County, Edward C. Albertson wrote to Dr. Caleb Winslow, "Politics has assumed a malignant form [...] You have no Idea of the bitterness of feeling existing in the old Rebel family but the Republicans in

our County are equal to the emergency." Indeed they were, for the Republicans approved the Constitution of 1868 by an overwhelming majority and provided substantial margins of victory in the study area for the party presidential and gubernatorial candidates in 1868 and again in 1872. Greatly assisting the development of the Republican party were political organs designed to mobilize the black votes, the Union League and the Abraham Lincoln League.

Once congressional reconstruction began, ensuring black suffrage and political participation, Negroes played an active and indispensable role in fashioning the Republican party. Parker Robbins and Bryant Lee, both blacks, represented Bertie in the Constitutional Convention of 1868. Eight of the 34 Negroes in the North Carolina legislature from 1868 to 1872 came from the seventeen counties -- 4 from Craven and one each from Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, and Pasquotank. Blacks also appeared in municipal and local government as county commissioners, township trustees, and town commissioners among other positions.

Leadership of the Republican party, however, rested with whites, northern immigrants (carpetbaggers) and southerners (scalawags). Most did not deserve their demeaning epithets. The relatively few northerners had usually arrived before the inception of congressional reconstruction. The southerners, who were far more numerous, were the generally prewar Whigs and Unionists whose outlook and philosophy prepared them for the acceptance of Republicanism.

Indeed, the freed blacks uneasily shared the study area with whites of various persuasions after the war. Ruin faced returning refugees, who at least had the commiseration if little else of those southern sympathizers who had braved Union occupation. The former Confederates contended with southern unionists and northern immigrants. The unionists were particularly resented. As late as 1878, the wife of one unionist wrote from New Bern, "since the war [we] have been regarded as pariahs, and with ... [our] families, have been in all social relations, when possible, entirely proscribed, when not, regarded as barely tolerated intruders whom it was a good deed to insult and injure."

With the Constitution of 1868 the Republicans radically altered county governance by the institution of the county commission and township. Heading the county government were five commissioners, popularly elected, to whom were entrusted the supervision of finances, taxation, transportation, education, and county buildings. Additional county officers elected by the voters were the sheriff, treasurer, register of deeds, clerk of superior court, coroner, and surveyor. Justices of the peace were relegated to positions of petty magistrates.

The Reconstruction years found the county authorities confronting the imposing tasks of maintaining the poor, rebuilding the transportation system, and reconstituting public education, all in the face of poverty resulting from the war. And poverty was no respecter of race, for Edward C. Albertson of Perquimans County wrote in 1868, "the suffering is not Confined to the Blacks

[;] very many of our white population are in a distressing Condition." Neglect of the roads and the destruction wrought by the Union army had left public transportation in shambles. Public education, revived and reinvigorated by the Republicans, proved another costly, though necessary, burden. County commissioners turned to the state legislature for relief in the form of permission to levy special property and capitation taxes to defray mounting public obligations.

Poverty, social upheaval, and disillusionment, all accentuated by the military ardor of the war, contributed to a wave of criminality approaching terrorism during the Reconstruction years. Singly or in organized bands, robbers and murderers beset the Neuse region. Blacks and whites were both perpetrators and victims. "Regulators" were active in Craven County during the two years that followed the war, frightening blacks and northern whites, and the Ku Klux Klan made an appearance in New Bern in 1869. The reinstitution of military control in the spring of 1867, followed by numerous arrests under the terms of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, helped to curb some of the excesses. So perhaps did hangings, which were transformed into public spectacles.

Still, the animosity and violence must not be overemphasized. As elsewhere in the South, people were slowly groping toward an accommodation with the new political and social order. Lawlessness diminished, new economic arrangements were formulated, and whites began to accept, albeit grudgingly, a far more assertive black role in postwar politics. It was an uneasy *modus vivendi*, however, as the last three decades of the nineteenth century sometimes painfully evidenced.

The century following the Civil War and Reconstruction first found the study area undergoing the full metamorphosis of politics experienced by North Carolina. The triumph of Republicanism in North Carolina proved temporary. The Democrats began their drive to "redeem" the state in 1870 by capturing both houses of the state legislature and by impeaching and removing Governor William W. Holden from office. The Republican lieutenant governor, Tod R. Caldwell, succeeded Holden and was elected to the office in 1872. Grant also carried the state handily in that year in his bid for reelection, though the Democrats continued to control the General Assembly. By 1876, however, the Democrats successfully overturned Republican reconstruction when they elected the governor of the state, maintained their dominance in the legislature, and supported Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency.

Nonetheless, the Republicans remained entrenched in North Carolina, particularly in the "black counties," or those in which Negroes comprised a majority of the populace. Craven and Northampton Counties helped to form the Second Congressional District in North Carolina after 1872, or, as it was better known, the "Black Second." (In 1883, Bertie County was added to the Second District; in 1891, Craven County was removed.) The district was a masterpiece of gerrymandering by the General Assembly of 1872. Controlled by the

Democrats, the legislature lumped together ten eastern counties with predominantly black populations to diminish Republican voting power in the rest of the state. From Craven County in the east, the district meandered northwestwardly to the Virginia line to incorporate Warren County. Charles R. Thomas and Orlando Hubbs, two expatriots from Craven County, were elected to the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C.

The Black Second remained a Republican stronghold until the turn of the twentieth century, which meant that Democrats in the district often experienced little hope of political success. As the editor of the one newspaper observed, "politically the legislature may have acted wisely," "but we fear it will not carry such enthusiasm to the ranks of Democracy of the Second." The district did serve a useful purpose, however, for it became the prototype for white, Democratic castigations of "radical rule" and "Negro domination" throughout the state. Moreover, the Democrats in the Second and Craven maintained at least a skeletal organization, attempted to contest the numerically superior Republicans, and occasionally scored victories.

After their introduction to public life in the postwar years, blacks continued to occupy various elective and appointive offices. In Craven County, for example, Israel Abbott (1872), John R. Good (1874), Edward H. Hill (1874), H. H. Simmons (1876), Willis D. Pettipher (1878), George H. White (1880), and William H. Johnson (1882) represented Craven in the lower house of the legislature; Richard Tucker (1874) and George H. White (1884), in the senate. Two of the five county commissioners in the mid-1870s, Robert G. Moseley and Jesse Brooks, were Negroes, and blacks served as magistrates, constables, township trustees, and members of the board of education. Even after the changes in the county government law, Brooks, Pettipher, and Edward R. Dudley received appointments as justices of the peace, remaining in that capacity as late as 1883. Blacks also remained prominent in New Bern's municipal government. Virgil A. Crawford sat on the town council from 1872 through 1888, joined intermittently by John R. Good (1872), Amos York (1874), E. E. Tucker (1881), Quash W. Slade (1879, 1880), and Henry H. Simmons (1888).

Blacks also found Federal patronage to be an attractive means of public service. The Republicans controlled the presidency of the United States from the advent of Grant in 1869 to the end of the century with the exception of Grover Cleveland's two nonconsecutive terms, 1885-1889, and 1893-1897. Hence, postmasterships, railroad mail agencies, and revenue collectorships among other posts were open to the Republicans and used to reward blacks and whites. Edward R. Dudley, noted legislator and justice of the peace, was the deputy collector of revenue at New Bern. In fairness to the Democrats, however, federal patronage was also dispensed by that party to blacks, but rarely were the positions higher than those of menial labor.

The politics of the "Black Second" tended to be reflected in the study area beyond that district, particularly those counties in which blacks comprised a majority or near majority of the population: Bertie, Chowan,

Hertford, Pasquotank, and Perquimans Counties. Whites generally remained in control of the Republican party, in part because of the political inexperience of the Negroes and in part because of the determination of the white Republicans to prevent Negro "domination" of the governments. Nevertheless, the Republican party enjoyed a superiority, grounded in the black vote. Bertie and Hertford Counties finally voted Democratic in 1888. Chowan County was thoroughly Republican through the end of the century as for the most part were Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties. In addition, the counties of Camden, Dare, and Washington remained solidly Republican through the 1890s. Only in Beaufort, Carteret, Currituck, Gates, and Hyde counties did the Democrats have comfortable working majorities after the Reconstruction.

Where the Democrats were in a minority, they fought bitterly to regain control. Even in the black counties some successes were realized. Thomas G. Skinner of Perquimans represented the First Congressional District by winning elections in 1883, 1885, and 1889. Furnifold M. Simmons of Craven County scored a spectacular upset in winning a seat in congress from the Second District in 1887. And with a large-scale exodus of blacks from the eastern counties in the late 1870s and again in the late 1880s, coupled with restrictive suffrage legislation passed by the General Assembly, the Democrats appeared ready to take command in the eastern counties by 1890.

Furthermore, while the Republicans had introduced a greater element of democracy to county government, a move that also and not coincidentally redounded to the benefit of the party, the General Assembly, acting on a constitutional amendment, later restored Democratic hegemony. By statute in 1876, the Democratically-controlled legislature appointed justices of the peace and gave them plenary powers of government. The county commissioners were retained but stripped of their authority, for they were elected by and were subservient to the magistrates. Significantly, however, other county offices such as that of the sheriff remained elective, thus allowing the continuation of Republican incumbency in Perquimans, Craven, and the other "black counties".

Ironically, by the time the Democrats had cemented their control in North Carolina, a division rent the party that again allowed the Republicans and blacks a voice in state affairs. Disgruntled farmers, unhappy with their impoverished circumstances, organized a third-party movement. In the Midwest and South the Peoples or Populist party constituted their political vehicle. Populism proved a potent force among the overwhelmingly agrarian populace of eastern North Carolina. In the state as elsewhere the Populists combined with the Republicans by means of a tactic called "fusion" to wrest control of state and sometimes county politics from Democrats.

Fusion was spectacularly successful. In the election of 1894 the Populist-Republican coalition won control of the General Assembly and swept the elections in the congressional, judicial, and senatorial districts in

which the seventeen counties of the study area were located. Most significantly, blacks reappeared in considerable numbers at all levels of government.

Upon the advent of the Fusionism in 1895, legislation was passed to reconstitute the elective county commission and to reduce the magistrates to a position of minor importance. Control of county affairs was returned to popularly-elected commissioners, and after the election of 1896 the justices of the peace also became subject to the voice of the people. Thus the Fusionists fulfilled their campaign promise to restore local self-government to North Carolinians.

The Democrats finally regained control of government at the turn of the twentieth century by means of the "white supremacy" campaigns of 1898 and 1900, and the suffrage amendment of 1900 that disfranchised most blacks. Francis D. Winston of Bertie County was one of the foremost advocates of "white supremacy" in the state. It was he who suggested in 1898 the formation of what were called "white supremacy clubs" though he referred to them as "white government unions," to appeal to race loyalty and engender support for the Democrats. Winston, following his election to the state house in 1899, presented the first suffrage bill in the legislature that was designed to disenfranchise blacks. Patterned after a similar Louisiana statute, the bill used educational and property qualifications to discriminate against blacks but resorted to a "grandfather clause" to protect the voting rights of illiterate and poor whites. Winston's bill became the basis of the famed discriminatory suffrage amendment approved by the electorate in August, 1900. Meanwhile, directing the successful Democratic political campaign in North Carolina in 1898 and 1900 was Furnifold M. Simmons of Craven County, chairman of the state Democratic Committee.

Politics in the twentieth century failed to produce the bitterness that characterized the last decades of the previous century. However, an untoward factor contributing to the halcyon times was the disfranchisement of almost half of the populace, who only recovered its suffrage by way of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s and attendant voting rights legislation. Still, after years of exclusion and forced disinterest, the political reeducation of blacks took time to manifest itself in the widespread use of the vote and appearance in public office.

Epitomizing the Democratic triumph in 1900 was the election of Furnifold M. Simmons to the United States Senate, where he remained until an intraparty squabble forced his retirement in 1931. Democrats controlled congressional elections as well. Those from the seventeen counties who served in the House of Representatives in the twentieth century include John H. Small of Beaufort County (1899-1921), Charles R. Thomas, Jr. of Craven County (1899-1911), Lindsay C. Warren of Beaufort County (1925-1940), Charles L. Abernethy of Craven County (1922-1935), Graham A. Barden of Craven County (1935-1961), and Herbert C. Bonner of Beaufort County (1940-1965).

Despite the passage of the suffrage amendment in August 1900, the subsequent presidential election in November showed a formidable residue of Republicanism among the white electorate of the study area. The Republican presidential candidate captured Bertie, Chowan, Pamlico, Pasquotank, and Perquimans Counties. The Democrats, however, carried all the seventeen counties in the study area except Tyrrell in 1904, and lost only Tyrrell and Washington to the Republicans in 1908. Ensuing elections reflected a proclivity toward Republicanism in Carteret County which supported Republican presidential and gubernatorial candidates in 1916 and 1920. In the divisive campaign of 1928, which saw North Carolina desert the Democratic candidate Al Smith, Carteret, Hyde, Pamlico, Tyrrell, and Washington counties voted for Herbert Hoover.

Franklin D. Roosevelt firmly cemented the seventeen counties in the study area and the rest of North Carolina into the Democratic Party until the 1960s. That decade, characterized by civil violence and the prosecution of the unpopular Vietnam War by Democratic presidents, unsettled politics in the nation and the state. In 1968, the American Independent Party, headed by Governor George Wallace of Alabama, appealed to those of conservative persuasion and particularly to those frightened by the civil rights movement of the past decade. As a result Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank, and Perquimans counties presented pluralities to the American Party. The disruption also allowed the Republicans to gain pluralities in Carteret and Dare counties.

The Democrats continued to experience adversity in 1972, when the party nominated George McGovern, a confirmed liberal from South Dakota. North Carolina, as a whole, and all but one (Northampton) of the seventeen counties in the study area turned to Republican Richard M. Nixon. Fundamentally, however, the counties remained Democratic, and the Democratic presidential candidate in 1976 received the approval of all the counties. In 1980, the party lost Carteret, Craven, and Dare Counties. In essence, the Republicans occasionally contest presidential, gubernatorial, and United States senatorial elections, based as they are on national issues and personalities, but voter registration and local politics rest safely in the Democratic camp. Only slowly is a true two-party political system emerging in the study area.

Following the Civil War the seventeen counties have not generally exercised a potent voice in North Carolina politics. They have provided only one governor, John C. B. Ehringhaus from Pasquotank, who served from 1933 to 1937, and compiled an admirable record during the trying days of the Depression. To the Council of State the counties have sent William P. Roberts of Gates, Auditor (1881 to 1889), John Pool of Pasquotank, Superintendent of Public Instruction (1876 to 1877), John C. Scarborough of Hertford, Superintendent of Public Instruction (1893 to 1897), Stacey W. Wade of Carteret, Commissioner of Insurance (1921 to 1927), Harry McMullan of Beaufort, Attorney General (1938 to 1955), William B. Rodman, Jr. of Beaufort, Attorney General (1955 to 1956), and most notably in the twentieth century, Thaddeus A. Eure, Secretary

of State (1936 to the present). In the legislature, Thomas Jarvis of Pitt (1876) and Francis D. Winston of Bertie (1905, 1907) served as speakers of the senate; William A. Moore, Chowan (1869), Owen H. Guion, Craven (1905), Daniel L. Ward, Craven (1939), and Philip P. Godwin, Gates (1971) served as speakers of the house of representatives.

Agriculture remained paramount in the economies of the study area. Life continued to revolve about the planting and harvest seasons, and farmers remained subject to the vagaries of the weather and the vicissitudes of the market. Yet, the Civil War and the emancipation of the slaves wrought wholesale changes in postbellum farming. Forced labor was no longer feasible and blacks cherished their freedom and consequent mobility.

Landowners resorted to a system of sharecropping, tenant farming, and land rental to secure the necessary farm labor. Sharecroppers provided only their labor, receiving in return a portion of the crop, usually a third, sometimes as much as half. The share tenant, who furnished labor, tools, supplies, and team, obtained a larger portion of the crop, often three-fourths of the produce. Rental tenants paid a fixed sum of money, either in cash or in kind. The new forms of labor, though devised to meet the peculiar labor demands following the war, were not limited to blacks and at the turn of the twentieth century, some 40 percent of the white farmers in eastern North Carolina were tenants.

Alterations in agricultural tenure mandated a restructuring of the South's financial institutions. The tenant farmers required extensive credit despite their poor risk status, a circumstance that led to the infamous crop-lien system by which growing crops were used as security for credit services. While some large planters underwrote their activities by advances from northern commission merchants, small farmers resorted to crossroads merchants. Tenants became indebted to their landlords as well as to the country store and interest rates were high. Unscrupulous creditors were willing to take advantage of favorable legislation to secure their loans, and, as a result, many -- perhaps a fourth of the tenants -- never paid out at the end of the year. Thus was formed a never-ending chain of debt that virtually imprisoned black and white farmers alike.

In the land tenurial revolution of the late nineteenth century, blacks were not passive participants. For example, Isaac Forbes, a former slave, purchased a farm about four miles from New Bern on the Trent River and Brice's Creek, from which he made 100 bales of cotton in 1877. Forbes installed his own cotton gin and steam engine. Four years later he claimed 1,200 acres of land tenanted by 15 farmers on which he cultivated 100 acres of sweet potatoes. By 1900, less than half of Craven County's Negro farm operators were tenants, the lowest figure for any of the state's "black counties." Negro farmers owned 11 percent of the land in Craven in 1888, a figure that rose to 13.4 percent in 1910.

The generally depressed state of agriculture throughout the United States aggravated the problems peculiar to the South, as blacks and whites accommodated to changing economic conditions. Organizations such as the Patrons of Husbandry or Grange in the 1870s and the Farmers Alliance in the late 1880s, the latter contributing to the formation of the Populist party, appealed to some. The North Carolina Farmers Union, appearing in the state in 1905, succeeded the Alliance.

County fairs effectively aroused local interest and farmers used these expositions and fairs to promote the agricultural sector of the economy. In 1887, New Bern held the first of its East Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game, and Industrial fairs, a regional event of considerable magnitude. Three years later, Craven blacks organized the Eastern North Carolina Industrial, Stock and Fruit Fair, also an annual occurrence of regional importance.

As agriculture slowly recovered from the devastation of the Civil War tobacco and cotton emerged as leading money crops. Representative of efforts to diversify the agricultural economy was the establishment of a thriving truck farming industry in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In addition, farmers began to explore the possibilities of peanuts which blossomed into a remunerative crop in the next century.

Supplementing agriculture were extractive industries that utilized forest and water resources. As the longleaf pine forest rapidly disappeared, the naval stores industry, so prominent in the Neuse-Pamlico region, dwindled into insignificance. Lumbering, however, boomed throughout the study area. Most prominent among the lumbering concerns in the Albemarle was the Branning Manufacturing Company which located in Edenton in 1888. Seven years later the company employed nearly half the population of the town and controlled large areas of land in the adjoining counties. Although Branning and similar companies began to phase out their operations in the first quarter of the twentieth century, smaller but more permanent and efficient mills replaced them.

Fish and oysters comprised another facet of the improving economy. New Bern, which had one of the finest fish markets in the world, also boasted a reputable oyster market, and in the 1880s an oyster canning factory appeared. Fishing also thrived in the Albemarle in the postwar years. One of the best known fisheries was Avoca in Bertie County, situated near the mouth of the Chowan River and owned by Dr. W. R. Capehart.

In the estimation of many newspaper editors, civic leaders, and politicians, the future prosperity of the South lay in economic diversification, more especially, industrialization -- the "New South" creed. The South had been dependent too long upon Northern manufacturing. Cheap labor and raw materials were abundant, and the South must take advantage of its resources. The primary indicators of economic progress for advocates of the "New South" creed were railroads and cotton mills. In Eric Anderson's apt phraseology,

"progress could practically be measured in thousands of spindles or miles of track."

Craven County was the locus of manufacturing in the study area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, though later supplemented by Edenton and Chowan County in the Albemarle. A cotton cloth mill was started in New Bern in the late 1870s. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the cotton factory and an oyster canning factory were supplemented by the New Bern Cotton Seed Oil and Fertilizer Company, George Bishop's New Bern Grist Mills, and the New Bern Package Works that produced cartons and crates. In 1900, Craven County listed 81 manufactories, capitalized at \$1,027,885 and employing 1,162 workers. Still, the principal interest was lumbering which represented a manufacturing orientation that served the needs of an agricultural society without altering fundamentally the rural economy on which they were based.

Several of the seventeen counties retained affinity for the sea industries. During the course of the twentieth century many farmers supplemented agricultural incomes by commercial fishing during the off season. For others, however, fishing represents their principal means of livelihood. In 1978, Carteret led the seventeen counties both in total pounds of finfish and shellfish landed and in the value of the catches. Dare, Pamlico, and Hyde followed in that order.

The transportation system began to evidence substantial advancements as well. Although few improvements were realized in county roads and bridges, the Neuse and Trent rivers were finally bridged at New Bern in the late 1890s, and the float bridge over the Perquimans River at Hertford was replaced by a permanent structure in 1898. The last quarter of the nineteenth century also witnessed a brief revival of interest in canals and some successful efforts to dredge and clear potentially navigable rivers, all of which redounded to the benefit of steamer traffic on the inland waters.

In fact, steamer traffic increased dramatically in northeastern North Carolina after the Civil War. Two lines principally served New Bern: the Old Dominion connecting New Bern and Norfolk; and the Eastern Carolina Dispatch connecting New Bern and Elizabeth City. In addition, a number of short-lived companies and local concerns operated steamers that added to the shipping capacity of the region. In the mid-1870s, New Bern was served by the New York and North Carolina Steamship Line and the Baltimore Steamship Line. The little Contentnea briefly plied the rivers and creeks to gather produce for the New Bern market, while the Caswell made biweekly trips from Kinston to the Craven County seat. In the next decade the Neuse and Trent River Steamship Company ran the steamers Trent and Kinston from New Bern to Trenton and Kinston respectively; the New Bern and Pamlico Steam Transportation Company operated the Elm City from New Bern to Bayboro in 1884. In the early 1890s, the Independent, the New Bern, the Norfolk and Washington, and the Vanceboro steamship lines supplemented the Old Dominion and Eastern Carolina Dispatch companies.

The railroad made a major impact upon the counties of the study area. The impact of the railroad cannot be overestimated, benefiting farmers, establishing the basis for the lumbering industry, creating new towns and invigorating old ones, and bringing the Albemarle out of its isolation. Some of the first railroads in the Albemarle (Bertie and Hertford counties, for example) were logging lines. However, the line which later became the Norfolk and Southern opened a commercial passenger and freight line in 1881 that extended from Norfolk through Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties to Edenton. Lines had been run from Mackey's Ferry to Belhaven, to Columbia, and from Plymouth to Washington by 1906. Meanwhile, the Suffolk and Carolina Railway opened a route from Suffolk, Virginia to Chowan County in 1898, and to Edenton in 1902. To the south, New Bern became a railroad hub by the first decade of the twentieth century. Lines supplementing the Atlantic and North Carolina were built to Jacksonville in 1893 (Atlantic Coast Line), to Washington, and to Bayboro and Oriental.

An agrarian economy continued to prevail in the study area in the twentieth century. The pre-World War I years witnessed some improvement in agricultural income. After 1920, farmers throughout the Nation suffered, and saw their problems only multiply with the onset of the Depression in 1929. The average farm in the Neuse-Pamlico region in 1930, according to a contemporary observer, contained one or two wagons, one or two carts, two to four horses or mules, four single plows, a riding cultivator, and a riding tobacco transplanter. A few farms boasted tractors, fertilizer distributors, lime distributors, and manure spreaders.

Agriculture remained important as the century came to a close. Collectively, in 1981, the seventeen counties planted 24 percent of North Carolina's corn and soybean acreage, 5 percent of its peanut acreage, 7 percent of its tobacco acreage, and 23 percent of its cotton acreage. Within the counties a clear preference for peanuts is discernible in Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, and Northampton Counties. Leading tobacco producers are Beaufort, Bertie, and Craven Counties. Cotton is the speciality of Northampton County, distantly followed by Chowan County. Tyrrell County favors corn.

The farm sector has been characterized by an increasing trend toward farm consolidation which has forced many farmers from their land. Those remaining have tried to effect savings by enlarging their holdings. In Bertie County, the number of farms declined from 3,183 in 1910 to 1,477 in 1969; in Perquimans County, from 1,462 in 1920 to 343 in 1982, and in Tyrrell County, from 698 in 1910 to 374 in 1960. An obvious concomitant to farm consolidation was the increased size of average farm holdings, which rose in Perquimans County from 59 acres in 1920 to 252 acres in 1982. Farm management likewise altered. In Perquimans County, in 1920, 52 percent of the farms were tenanted; 48 percent were owned by their operators. In 1982, the figures were 16 and 84 percent respectively.

Manufacturing plays a minor role in the counties' economies. In 1977, the seventeen counties claimed 5.5 percent of the state's manufacturing establishments, 2.8 percent of the state's manufacturing laborers (omitting Camden, Currituck, Hyde, and Washington counties for which figures were not given due to the small number involved), and 2.4 percent of the value added by manufacturing (again excluding Camden, Currituck, Hyde, and Washington Counties whose impact would be negligible). The leaders in manufacturing enterprise among the seventeen counties are Craven, followed in order by Beaufort and Hertford. Retail sales reveal much the same situation. The seventeen counties accounted for 5.8 percent of the state's retail outlets and 5.3 percent of retail sales in 1982.

Noticeable advances were realized in overland transportation in the twentieth century. According to one report in 1921, "there was not a creditable road in [Bertie] county." However, after state and Federal governments began to assume responsibility for the roads, paved highways and modern bridges appeared. U.S. Highway 17, the "Ocean Highway," crossed the eastern counties north to south in the 1920s, at last freeing the Albemarle from its isolation. The Chowan River was finally bridged in 1927, and eleven years later the Albemarle Sound bridge opened. The late twentieth century finds the counties crisscrossed by a network of modern primary and secondary roads.

Indeed, in the face of competition from highway carriers -- trucks, buses, and automobiles -- the importance of rail and water transportation has greatly diminished. Tyrrell, for example, lost its only railroad when the Norfolk and Southern discontinued the line from Mackeys to Columbia immediately following World War II. Regularly scheduled steamer traffic slowly disappeared during the first quarter of the twentieth century, though pleasure and fishing craft and barges occasionally ply the inland waters. The Inland (Intracoastal) Waterway still affords shippers an inexpensive means of transporting heavy freight, and in the late 1930s, Morehead City was developed to serve as one of North Carolina's two deep-water ports.

Aided by transportation improvements, recreation and tourism emerged as important industries in the study area. Hunting, fishing, and boating opportunities abound. Particularly inviting is the Croatan National Forest, established in 1936 by order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and encompassing over 150,000 acres in Craven, Carteret, and Jones counties. Efforts to preserve the past by protecting historic districts and restoring buildings in the various towns of the study area have not only promoted a sense of history among local residents but also have attracted tourists. Of especial note in this regard is the Tryon Palace Complex in New Bern. Notable also as tourist attractions and efforts to preserve the North Carolina heritage are the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk and the outdoor drama, "The Lost Colony," on Roanoke Island in Dare County.

Despite an acrimonious political climate and economic dislocations after the Civil War, inhabitants of the study area exhibited an active social life

which operated on a segregated basis. Black society revolved principally about the churches but blacks quickly organized fraternal and benevolent societies, celebrated among others, the holidays of January 1 (Emancipation Day) and July 4, and enjoyed picnics, excursions, and dances. Whites revived old fraternal and benevolent societies and joined new ones in what seems to have been a heyday of social organizations in the late nineteenth century. Baseball, bicycling, and roller skating became especially prominent forms of recreational activity before the turn of the century.

Demographic trends for such a large group of relatively diverse counties are somewhat difficult to determine. In the twentieth century the seventeen counties generally evidenced a stable, often declining, population, a situation attributable in part to the outmigration of blacks (and often young whites as well) seeking improved economic opportunities. Notable exceptions include Beaufort, Carteret, Pasquotank, Washington, and Craven counties, the last benefiting greatly from the military installations of Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune (in neighboring Onslow County) built during World War II. However, the decade of the 1970s has produced population advances -- sometimes huge increases as in the cases of Carteret, Currituck, and Dare (explained partially by tourism and resort business) -- in all the counties but Hertford and Washington.

The black populace has steadily dwindled relative to the white population during the twentieth century, and from 1970 to 1980, the percentage of blacks declined in two thirds of the seventeen counties comprising the study area. In Bertie, Gates, Hertford, and Northampton counties blacks constituted a majority in 1980, whereas in that year only Carteret, Dare, and Currituck counties contained a percentage of blacks that was lower than the state average of 24.2.

In keeping with the prevalence of agrarianism in the study area, the trend toward urbanization in the Nation and state has little affected the seventeen counties. According to the 1980 census, ten counties -- Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hyde, Northampton, Pamlico, Perquimans, and Tyrrell -- did not possess "urban" populations. Though they contained incorporated towns, such areas were small: Windsor in Bertie County, 2,126; Jackson in Northampton County, 720; Hertford in Perquimans County, 1,941. Counties exhibiting the greatest degree of urbanization in 1980 included Craven (Havelock, 17,718; New Bern, 14,557) and Pasquotank (Elizabeth City, 14,004), whose urban populations approximated 50 percent of the counties' totals. Significant urbanization occurs in Beaufort (Washington, 8,418), Carteret (Morehead City, 4,359, and Beaufort, 3,826), Hertford County (Ahoskie, 4,887, and Murfreesboro, 3,007), and Washington (Plymouth, 4,571) counties.

The study area represents a relatively poor region in North Carolina in terms of per capita income and mean household income. In 1981, only Washington County's \$9,160 surpassed the mean per capita income for North

Carolina counties. Beaufort, Camden, Gates, Pasquotank, and Tyrrell each exceeded \$8,000 but the average for the seventeen counties was only \$7,558. Northampton County exhibited the lowest figure -- \$5,577. Worse, mean household income for the study area's counties in 1979 was \$14,897 as opposed to the state average of \$17,376. Only Washington County's \$17,055 approximated the state norm. Although committed primarily to agriculture, the seventeen counties were unable to hold their own throughout the state in terms of agricultural income. In 1981, the counties realized 13 percent of the state's total cash receipts from farm marketing and government payments in 1981. They accounted for 16 percent of crop receipts, 8 percent of livestock receipts, and 17 percent of government payments.

The study area had to weather successive crises during the twentieth century, including two world wars, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s. The New Deal, which greatly relieved distressed farmers in the 1930s, brought in its wake a host of new attitudes and federal programs that particularly affected the farm sector of the economy. The advent of military installations during World War II, especially Cherry Point in Craven County, have been stimulants to the economy and have altered the complexion of the local populations. Of course, rapid advances in all phases of endeavor, ranging from education and medicine to transportation and communication, have changed the lives of all inhabitants. Yet, the distinctive demography of the counties, the importance of agrarianism, and the Albemarle ties to southeastern Virginia continue to permeate and influence the lifestyle of the seventeen counties.

Assessment of Existing Historic Source Material

A bibliography of the seventeen counties under consideration might usefully begin with the introductions to the volumes comprising The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Second Series, ed. by Mattie E. E. Parker, William S. Price, Jr., and Robert J. Cain, 7 vols. to date (Raleigh, 1963--). Also informative are the socio-economic studies conducted by the Virginia Electric and Power Company in the 1960s and 1970s: City of Washington, Beaufort County; Bertie County; Elizabeth City-Pasquotank, and Camden County; Hertford County; and Northampton County and Perquimans County. Somewhat similar investigations under CAMA are helpful for the following counties: Carteret, Gates, Hyde, and Pasquotank.

Brief but valuable historical sketches of a non-scholarly nature which contain interesting miscellany are provided by Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, 4 vols. (Raleigh, 1954-1965): Beaufort, II, 573-594; Bertie, IV, 1713-1736; Camden, IV, 1737-1750; Carteret, I, 41-72; Chowan, III, 1181-1202; Craven, III, 1225-1250; Currituck, III, 1279-1302; Dare, I, 73-114.; Gates, IV, 1877-1890; Hertford, II, 865-886; Hyde, II, 887-908; Northampton, III, 1487-1500; Pamlico, III, 1501-1516; Pasquotank, I, 349-367; Perquimans, IV, 2005-2022; Tyrrell, IV, 2121-2140; and Washington, III, 1615-1640.

Beaufort County

Bonner 1939 is a 46-page pamphlet, 90 percent of which is devoted to colonial Bath, that has been entirely superseded by Herbert R. Paschal, Jr., A History of Colonial Bath (1955). The remainder of the work briefly treats the small towns of Beaufort and offers some scattered comments about climatic and economic conditions in the county. Brown 1974 is a fine scholarly biography of a Beaufort County politician and controversial military governor of North Carolina during the Civil War. This work incidentally describes economic and social conditions in the antebellum era. Includes sketch of the Stanly family in Craven and a useful discussion of Craven county politics from the Revolution through the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Cooper 1916 includes brief, cursory treatments of the Tuscarora Indian War, Bath Town, commerce, piracy, and social life. Keith 1982 summarizes the papers of the Blount family, including John Gray, powerful merchant and behind-the-scenes politician. Highly informative, particularly for commercial matters. Some relevance also for Craven County. Loy 1976 is a massive publication of the Washington-Beaufort County Bicentennial Commission that contains a plethora of information, particularly relating to the post-Civil War years and emphasizing the growth and development of the town of Washington. It is loosely organized, not fully indexed, and somewhat difficult to use. Reed 1955 is a well researched (though not footnoted) history of Beaufort County through

Reconstruction. Most of the volume deals with the colonial era and the Revolution. A brief chapter takes the story to the Civil War after which follow topical discussions of religion, education, the economy, and the Civil War and Reconstruction. Warren 1930 is a reprint of a series of articles by Congressman Warren published in the Raleigh News and Observer. The focus of the articles is the Civil War and particularly Reconstruction. Featured are Beaufort County politicians Edward J. Warren, William Blount Rodman, Richard S. Donnell, John H. Small, Thomas Sparrow, Fenner B. Satterwaite, and David M. Carter. An informative insight into turbulent times.

Bertie County

Watson 1982 is an approximately 100-page survey of Bertie from its inception through the twentieth century. Provides coverage of politics, the economy, and various facets of social life. Edwards 1929 is informative, factual, in-depth treatment of county governance through the first quarter of the twentieth century. A valuable source. Tyler 1950 is a collection of brief biographical sketches of the state's chief executives who hailed from Bertie County. This work is helpful but not always reliable.

Camden County

Historical Highlights of Camden County, 1777-1977 is a 100-page publication of the Camden County Historical Society commemorating the county bicentennial. A brief, unsatisfying historical overview precedes short essays on diverse subjects ranging from the county flag to the oldest retail store in Camden and Masonic lodges. However, primary attention is accorded the Dismal Swamp, education, and the Civil War. Pugh 1957 is a highly useful account utilizing the medium of biographical sketches of individuals and families. The early history (before the creation of Camden County in 1777) is that of Pasquotank County and Pasquotank continues to figure prominently in the narratives. Nine-tenths of the contents treats the period from settlement to the Civil War.

Carteret County

Approximately a third of Davis' et. al 1982 lengthy (500 pages) publication contains sketches relating to various facets of local social and economic history. Particular emphasis is placed upon the towns of Beaufort and Newport, and upon the smaller communities in the county. Although poorly organized, an index on page one is helpful. The bulk of the volume is devoted to family histories and genealogies. Hill 1975 is an excellent account of

diverse local events that range from politics, agriculture, railroads, and presidential visits to the effect of the Charleston (1886) earthquake upon Morehead City. Kell, et. al. 1976 contains a brief survey of Carteret's history before the Revolution and a full account of the military, economic, and commercial involvement of the county during the Revolution. Although well-illustrated, organized topically, and indexed, the narrative is difficult to follow. Leffets, Lee and Lewis 1926 is a 100-page pamphlet from the University of North Carolina Extension Division containing a brief overview of the history of the county plus short essays on its natural resources, fishing industry, demography, industry, agriculture, and education. Most useful for an insight into Carteret's economy and society in the 1920s. Paul 1965 is excellent scholarly survey of the origin and development of Beaufort before the American Revolution. Paul 1967 is a scholarly treatment of the economic rise of Beaufort with an appropriate emphasis on shipping. Salter 1972 is a series of biographical remembrances of Portsmouth Island, which is not useful.

Chowan County

Bryce 1917 is a brief historical introduction followed by a detailed examination of the economy (agriculture, livestock, poultry, fishing, lumbering, labor, transportation) and social life (formal education, churches, social customs, sanitation, lifestyles). Extensive appendices containing abstracts of national and state census data. Superb source. Connor 1912 is the best available sketch of Samuel Johnston, an influential Chowan County politician and governor of North Carolina. Dillard 1916 is a 31-page pamphlet by a local historian describing the military preparations by the county, the activity of the Buffaloes, Union cavalry raids, and Federal naval visitations. Higginbotham 1976 is an excellent edition of Iredell papers to 1783. Superb introduction. This volume contains a thorough index and illuminates the political history of the times and the personal life of Iredell and families with whom he associated. McRee 1857 contains valuable source material but is poorly edited, it omits many letters, and is accompanied by a less than satisfactory index. Parramore 1967 is an approximately 100-page pamphlet giving coverage to all facets of the history of the county and town. Factual, reliable, and entertaining reading.

Craven County

Carraway 1940 is a survey from primary sources of a most important institution in New Bern and Craven County. Carraway 1946 is a summary overview of a military establishment that greatly affected Craven during World War II and continues to exert a major impact upon the county. Carraway 1944 is a unique, insightful history of one of North Carolina's oldest Masonic lodges, an exceedingly active organization in New Bern that enrolled the efforts of

many distinguished individuals. Dill 1946 is a scholarly, detailed examination of all facets of the history of the town and county. The point of origin for any research dealing with New Bern and Craven. Herzog 1977 is an excellent architectural survey that incidentally includes much New Bern history. Hessel 1983 is an interesting and entertaining biographical sketch of a man whose early escapades in Virginia almost sent him to the gallows. From there he went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Honduras, and Philadelphia. Departing a debtors' prison in Philadelphia, Stanly went to New Bern, married well, gained a small fortune, promoted the Revolution, sent a fleet of privateers against the British, and built a magnificent residence which is now a part of the Tryon Palace Complex. Journey et. al. 1934 is a U.S. Government publication that provides considerable information about Craven agriculture in the first third of the twentieth century. Miller 1875 contains personal reminiscences of the inhabitants and activities of New Bern in the years immediately following the War of 1812. Most enlightening; usually reliable. Mobley 1981 is an exceptionally able piece of research in 100 pages which examines the totality of life in this unique Craven town. A brief concluding chapter brings the narrative to the present day. Useful in any consideration of Craven County during and after the Civil War. Rippey 1936 contains an introductory biographical sketch of F.M. Simmons followed by memoirs and addresses. Schauinger 1949 biography of William Gaston is the only full-scale biographical treatment of one of North Carolina's most distinguished natives and New Bern's most prominent citizen of the first half of the nineteenth century. A valuable work. Thomas 1925 is an excellent account of the origin and development of public education in Craven County. Todd 1920 is a superb primary source and secondary narrative account of the European background of the Craven County's settlement. Contains information relevant to the political, economic, and social history of the early eighteenth century Neuse-Pamlico region. Whitford n.d. contains the reminiscences of New Bern life during the three decades preceding the Civil War. This work is most informative though not always accurate.

Currituck County

Journal of the Currituck County Historical Society. Vol. I, No. 2, contains reminiscences of life in Currituck County, Includes essays treating the growth of the free school system and Gibb's rebellion.

Dare County

The only available historical report for this area is Bisher's 1980 architectural study entitled The "The Unpainted Aristocracy": The Beach Cottages of Old Nagshead. This study presents the social and architectural history of Resort Community of the Outer Banks.

Gates County

Harrell 1916 is a description based on primary sources of Gates county during the colonial and antebellum days. Topics include accounts by travelers, blacks, religion, education, politics, and economic conditions. Scholarly, though dated. Includes footnote citations. Harrell and McClenny n.d. is a reprint of the Harrell essay of 1916 accompanied by McClenny's "The History of Gates County" as published in The Gates County Index in 1933-1934. In non-scholarly fashion McClenny retraces the history of the county to 1860, adding some detail and additional information but relying heavily upon Harrell for the period from the Revolution to the Civil War. Johnston 1965 is a collection of lore, legend, and social history of Gates County from the late sixteenth century to the Civil War.

Hertford County

Beal 1946 is an approximately 65-page pamphlet containing "prospectus" information about the county, Ahoskie, and other communities: county and municipal officeholders, lists of businesses, organizations, and clubs, descriptions of the school system, and population data. Hertford County: The First Two Hundred Years, 1584-1789 is divided into seven individually authored chapters this 111-page bicentennial publication by the Hertford County Bicentennial Commission treats the settlement of the county during the proprietary period, commerce, lifestyles, blacks, religion, county government, and, in an essay by Professor Thomas C. Parramore, the Revolutionary experience. While the essays are supported by extensive citations, they are brief and superficial in their coverage. Parker 1955 is over 700 pages, the work of 27 volunteers from the Ahoskie community. It includes extensive sketches of education, farm life, towns (especially Ahoskie), and blacks in Hertford County. Quite informative and useful. Parramore 1969 is a brief but informative history of the origin and early development of Murfreesboro. Description of the small Hertford County community of Bartonsville and Barton Family from the late 1850s through the disruption engendered by the Civil War. Parramore 1962 is an account of the ruin of Winton, the Hertford county seat, a blow from which the town never fully recovered to equal its antebellum prosperity. Parramore, et. al. 1965 provides insight into the Civil War provided by excerpts from the diary of Annie Darden, a resident of the Buckhorn community in 1861, excerpts from the diary of Richard T. Barnes after his enlistment in 1861, observations of Capt. Thomas T. Bonner of the Hertford Grays (Co. F, 1st Regiment N. C. Infantry), recollections of Media Evans about cavalry life (Co. D, 4th N. C. Cavalry), and excerpts from "Historical Sketches of Hertford County, N. C.," by historian John Wheeler Moore, the last taken from the Albemarle Enquirer (1877-1878). Entertaining and informative primary source material. Winborne 1906 (reprinted 1976) is a full political history with considerable genealogical data. Useful, though written from the

biased pen of a Democrat. Included in the form of appendices are lists of Hertford lawyers, county officials, presidential electors, members of constitutional conventions, legislators, and congressmen, plus miscellaneous information about towns.

Hyde County

Hyde County History: A Hyde County Bicentennial Project is a well illustrated but un-indexed publication. It contains a plethora of useful information presented in a non-scholarly fashion which canvasses the history of the county from the colonial era to the present.

Northampton County

Footprints in Northampton, 1741-1776-1976, is a pictorial and written history of the county by the Northampton County Bicentennial Committee that includes information on the black community. The reprinted primary sources are valuable. Lewis' 1951 Northampton Parishes describes, in 120 pages, the history of the Anglican Church in Northampton County and the nexus between Anglicanism and Episcopalianism which proceeded from the Church of England after the Revolution.

Pamlico County

Barnett's 1980 Pamlico County Imagery is an inventory of the architectural resources of the county. Hardy's 1978 A Glimpse of Pamlico County is a loosely organized, unindexed, non-scholarly volume comprising a miscellany of information. Contains a brief historical overview of the county. Bayboro and Oriental receive much attention. Other communities are also featured.

Pasquotank

Flora's 1950 A Historical Sketch of Ancient Pasquotank County, North Carolina 1586-1793, presents tales, traditions, and factual data extracted from various secondary sources. This source is not particularly useful. Griffin's 1970 Ante-Bellum Elizabeth City: The History of a Canal Town, is a former M.A. thesis that relies almost entirely on primary sources, particularly newspapers and public records, this exceedingly useful 160-page volume traces the history of Elizabeth City from its origin in 1793 to the Civil War. The town's claim as the "Eastern Emporium of North Carolina"

rested upon the impact of the Dismal Swamp Canal. The seven chapters in the book open with a history of Pasquotank County and include not only the economic development of the town but also the role of newspapers in the growth of Elizabeth City, life in a small North Carolina community, religion, education, and culture. Footnotes, bibliography, and index add to the utility of the book. Year Book. Pasquotank Historical Society. Vol. I-IV. volumes encompass brief, non-scholarly sketches of the county plus valuable primary source material. I contains a 12-page overview of the county's colonial history, sketches of such miscellaneous topics as the county's first newspaper publisher, the Elizabeth City Academy, and an 1875 "tournament," and includes several biographical sketches of prominent Pasquotank residents. Vol. III is the American Revolution bicentennial edition.

Perquimans County

The title relating the history of the Hertford Methodist Church is short, non-scholarly history of a prominent institution in the county seat of Perquimans County. Connors 1908 biography of John Harvey is the best available biographical sketch of a most influential Revolutionary leader and local politician from Perquimans. Haley 1982 is an excellent architectural survey accompanied by superb illustrations and glossary. Contains the only satisfactory (though brief) narrative history of the county accompanied by a bibliography. Indispensable for any examination of Perquimans County. The Perquimans County Yearbook Series is a valuable source for essays on historical topics, for the reprinting of primary source materials, and for genealogical data. By way of example, the 1963-1964 volume contains information about the unusual float bridges in the county; that of 1969, the autobiography of Robert B. Cox, whose reminiscences range from the antebellum era to the post-Civil War era; that of 1971, a full discussion of Perquimans' role in the Civil War; and that of 1978, a reprinting of the mortality schedule from the census of 1850. Winslow 1931 consists of a brief opening chapter that surveys sketchily and unreliably the colonial era. The remainder of the lengthy volume contains abstracts of Perquimans' deeds. Winslow 1969 is a solid factual history that briefly traces the history of one of Perquimans' better known religious institutions.

Tyrrell County

Davis 1963 contains brief, 98-page, valuable overview of Tyrrell from the colonial era to the early 1960s. Factual approach. Contains statistical data, most from the 1960 census, and important dates in the county's history. Lemmon 1971 contains a wealth of information related to religion, health, transportation, and economic life in Edenton, New Bern, and Tyrrell County.

Relevant also to Beaufort, Bertie, Craven, Perquimans, and Washington counties.

Washington County

Historic Washington County is a 32-page booklet published by the Washington County Historical Society that includes a brief sketch of the county and Plymouth as well as accounts of the battles of Plymouth in 1862 and 1864. Well illustrated but lacks table of contents, index, and pagination.

Historical Research Topics

Considering the relative lack of attention accorded the seventeen counties by historians, the opportunities for investigation and research are virtually unlimited. Slight notice has been paid to the waterborne commerce, fishing, and sailing craft of the Albemarle and Neuse-Pamlico regions, despite their crucial role in the local economies. Urban history, the story of the small towns and their role in the growth of the counties, has yet to be explored with the exception of Elizabeth City before 1860. Likewise, the blacks, who comprised a majority or a substantial minority of the population in most of the counties, have been ignored. While Edward Stanly and William Gaston have earned sound biographical studies, such luminaries as Samuel Johnston, James Iredell, and Furnifold M. Simmons, among others, need consideration.

The seventeen counties lack adequate individual histories, a deficiency that the North Carolina Division of Archives and History is now trying to remedy by means of its county history series. Only Bertie, Chowan, and Dare have merited recent, though brief, treatment, and no modern, scholarly, full length monographic histories are available for the counties. More broadly, a history of the Albemarle and perhaps the Neuse-Pamlico areas (comparable to Lawrence Lee, The Lower Cape Fear Basin in the Colonial Days (Chapel Hill, 1965) has yet to be written. Of course any study of the Albemarle would explore the impact of Virginia upon the North Carolina counties, and a separate volume describing the influence of Virginia upon the development of the Albemarle would be highly enlightening.

CHAPTER 3

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT STUDY AREA

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by

Drucilla G. York

Introduction

The architectural development of eastern North Carolina is based on a strong vernacular building tradition, primarily English in origin. This development is illustrated by extant buildings dating from ca. 1700 to the present. As one would expect, only a few scattered structures exist that reflect eighteenth century building patterns. A much higher percentage of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings survive.

Primarily rural in nature, the study area from Carteret County northward to the Virginia border includes three distinct regions: the area south of the Pamlico River, the land between the Pamlico River and the Albemarle Sound, and the area north of the Albemarle Sound. Each of these regions has a character shaped by a strong association with and dependence on its waterways. As port towns such as Edenton, Beaufort, and New Bern grew and commerce increased, each town's buildings began to reflect a growing sophistication. However, buildings in the rural areas remained primarily rooted in vernacular traditions. For the purposes of this report, however, it is essential to evaluate the study area as a whole, because comprehensive architectural surveys have been completed in only four of the seventeen counties (Craven, Hyde, Pamlico, and Perquimans) which comprise the study area. As a result of this incomplete data base, only very general statements can be used to illustrate the architectural development of the project area.

The Eighteenth Century

Despite the high density of settlement in eastern North Carolina during the eighteenth century, few period buildings survive in the study area today. Those that do remain represent a diverse assortment of building types, including a jail, courthouses, churches, houses, and outbuildings. However, a formal study of each type as it reflects building patterns in eastern North Carolina is virtually impossible without the benefit of additional comprehensive architectural surveys combined with extensive archeological and historical research. Few of the existing buildings are typical of their period or location, and, in fact, many represent the highest level of architectural ambition during the Colonial period and late eighteenth century.

Basic methods of construction included brick, frame, plank, and log. However, the appearance, plan, and form of the thousands of smaller log, plank and frame houses belonging to the settlers and small farmers of this region in the eighteenth century are lost and largely unknown. In general, houses were modest in size, varying between one-, two-, and three-room plans. Usually one story or one-and-a-half stories in height, they typically had either a gable or gambrel roof. Public buildings surviving from the last half of the eighteenth century were generally built of brick, rectilinear in form, and two stories in height. Stylistic associations (if any were present) vary chronologically from the Jacobean to Georgian to Federal. A new element in North Carolina's architectural development was linked to the arrival in 1764 of John Hawks, the first architect known to have practiced in North Carolina. An Englishman, he was employed in New Bern by Governor Tryon to build a very formal Georgian-style governor's palace.

1800-1860

Eastern North Carolina between 1800 and 1860 experienced three periods of economic growth, emigration, and prosperity. Still steeped in traditional vernacular building patterns, the built environment increasingly came under the influence of current architectural trends. Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles, though sometimes retardataire in nature, predominated. Builders and carpenters slowly familiarized themselves with such architectural pattern books as those written by Owen Biddle, Batty Langley, Asher Benjamin, and Minard Lafever. Several architects are known to have worked in the urban areas. Maritime trade with northern cities encouraged the adoption of current architectural styles by merchants and planters. The most sophisticated buildings were usually built in or near towns located on waterways, still the principal arteries of transportation during this period. The completion in 1858 of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad between Goldsboro and Beaufort via New Bern had little influence on the architecture of the east prior to the Civil War. The range of extant building types is more diverse during this period and includes stores, offices, schools, fraternal organizations, and major farm buildings.

The development of domestic architecture in the region during the first six decades of the nineteenth century is best illustrated by dividing the resources into three groups: small vernacular utilitarian dwellings; large vernacular farmhouses with stylish decorative details; and sophisticated town and plantation houses. The first two groups once dominated the architectural landscape; however, only a cross section survives today. Their vernacular associations oftentimes reflect the style of their eighteenth century predecessors. As evidenced by the few small dwellings surviving today, these houses were built of either log, plank, or mortise-and-tenon construction. They ranged in size from one-story to one-story with attic. Most had only one or two-room plans. Although devoid of most decorative details, each was skillfully crafted. Builders used either plaster, hand-planed boards, or exposed planks to finish interiors. Engaged porches, a distinctive feature of coastal cottages, were commonly used for this size house. In the second group, larger vernacular houses generally mirrored the smaller house forms. These

houses were of mortise-and-tenon construction and one-and-a-half stories to two stories with attic in height. Porches were an integral feature and were either engaged or attached. The three most common porch forms were one-story shed roofs, double-tier piazzas, and double-tier pedimented porticos. A characteristic which sets this group of houses apart is the builder-carpenter's translation of architectural trends which are embodied in a building's exterior and interior decorative features. Instead of depending on vernacular traditions, the craftsman attempted to interpret these newer styles to the best of his ability. Three common floor plans were hall and parlor, side hall, and central hall.

The third group of buildings is composed of a small number of sophisticated town and plantation houses inspired by academic period designs. Associated with an architect or master builder, these houses were finely executed and built of brick or mortise-and-tenon construction. Their plans and decorative details were formal and most often derived from current architectural pattern books. Classical symmetry was an important element and most evident in the popular double-pile center-hall plan house.

Public buildings, churches, and farm related buildings dominate the remaining cultural landscape. Courthouses were usually constructed of brick and reflected the sophistication and wealth of a county and its leaders. The few surviving courthouses exhibit an early preference for the Federal style and later the Greek Revival. Churches were usually small rectilinear frame structures in both urban and rural areas until the mid-century when brick Gothic Revival structures became popular. The agricultural economy of eastern North Carolina produced a need for a large assortment of farm related structures, including barns, sheds, stables, and slave quarters. The home site at the core of each small farm or plantation included a variety of dependencies such as kitchen, smokehouse, and dairy. Larger plantations may also have had a lock room, potato house, office, and domestic slave quarters.

1865-1914

Building trends during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflected the gradual, then rapid economic recovery from the effects of the Civil War. Immediately following the war, most construction activity occurred in towns and was associated with the development of commercial growth. It was not until the 1870s that major building activities resumed. The cultural landscape today is dotted by proportionately more buildings reflective of this period than any other. Farming practices shifted to a tenancy system, necessitating new housing and sometimes the reorganization and adaptive use of former slave quarters. Small farms became more commonplace. The production of cotton and later tobacco generated respectively the construction of cotton gins in many communities and numerous log and free tobacco barns on large and small farms alike. The development of the railroad throughout eastern North Carolina during the 1880s and 1890s directly stimulated the growth of the lumber industry from New Bern to Elizabeth City. The industrial revolution stimulated the standardization of building materials, which in turn gave rise to such new industries as sash, door, and blind manufacturing companies. The

presence of these two industries in eastern North Carolina left a remarkable impact on the architectural landscape.

Builders and carpenters selected house forms from popular postwar pattern books illustrating plans and elevations. The architectural trim for these houses was chosen from catalogs published by factories producing brackets, doors, mantels, spindles, windows, and any other type of turned and sawn ornament. Slowly throughout this period, the symmetry of the antebellum period gave way to a preference for highly ornamental asymmetrical design. Once plain one-story to two-story houses now required complex Victorian-style porches, bracketed cornices, and polygonal bay windows. In these houses, the center-hall plan remained dominant. During the 1880s, larger houses became fully asymmetrical masses reflecting the Queen Anne style. These houses were characterized by complicated roof lines and wraparound porches, each of which was often distinguished by turrets. Interior finishes included milled narrow beaded board sheathing or plaster, which on occasion was highlighted by stenciling. By the beginning of the twentieth century, architectural preferences were once again shifting, this time to the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles.

Stylistic trends also had an impact on the appearance of public, commercial, educational, and religious buildings, but building techniques remained static until the early twentieth century. Typically, public buildings were constructed with brick, and schools and churches were predominately frame. However, new protective fire codes required commercial and industrial buildings to be built of brick. The growth of the textile industry in urban areas created a need for additional housing. As a result, mill owners often constructed mill villages that provided basic two- and three-room frame houses for workers. In contrast, the lumber industry spawned a profitable speculative housing market in the vicinity of its operations.

1918-1939

The inter-war period resulted in few drastic changes to eastern North Carolina. Towns continued to grow slowly, schools were consolidated, and roads were improved. The lumber industry declined in small towns, but remained strong in the more urban areas. Agriculture continued to be characterized by small farms and a tenancy system. Cotton production rapidly declined in the late 1920s, but tobacco production was on the rise in much of the area.

The architectural landscape subtly reflected these changes. Gradually, the numerous small frame schools in rural areas were replaced by more substantial brick consolidated schools. The role of local cotton gins declined and later they were subject to abandonment. Frame and log tobacco barns continued to dot much of the rural landscape, and warehouses were built in each nearby town or city. House construction was still principally frame and occasionally brick. Throughout the period in each town, the increasingly popular Bungalow, with its many variations, proliferated along with the American Foursquare. The Bungalow was also the most popular house form in

rural areas. Concurrently, the loss and demolition of significant eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings began in earnest.

County Summaries

For the history and development of the survey of historic structures in North Carolina, see The Statewide Survey of Historic Buildings, A Brief Status Report April 1985, by Catherine W. Bishir and Sondra L. Ward.

These county summaries are current as of January 31, 1986. To avoid repetition and provide uniformity, the following terms and abbreviations have been used. These summaries represent the most current status of National Register, eligible, and study list properties. The site list found in appendix D may duplicate some entries and also contains some of the properties listed as "Other Known Resources" on the summaries.

*	Denotes a designated National Historic Landmark.
Comprehensive countywide survey	An architectural study and inventory of all pre-World War II buildings within a county, using guidelines established by the Division of Archives and History (NCDAH) and National Park Service.
MID-EAST REGION summer reconnaissance inventory	A regional reconnaissance level survey of Beaufort, Bertie, Hertford, Martin, and Pitt counties conducted by Marshall Bullock in 1979 for Mid-East Commission.
NR	National Register of Historic Places.
NRHD	National Register Historic District. NOTE: The number of individual properties included in the boundaries of the Districts follows each entry.
Publication	Published results of a comprehensive survey available for public use.
Reconnaissance survey	A broad overview survey of structures within an area to approximate the number, types, and potential significance of resources and assess the need for additional study.
Study List	A list of properties identified as having architectural or historical significance and warranting further study to determine if a National Register nomination should be prepared.
TAR-NEUSE reconnaissance survey	Broad reconnaissance level study of the Tar-Neuse River Basin. Conducted by NCDAH with funding from the SCS.

Beaufort County

Part of the 1976 TAR-Neuse reconnaissance survey and publication. Included in Marshall Bullock's 1979 MID-EAST REGION summer reconnaissance inventory. Bath, oldest town in the state was inventoried and has a NRHD encompassing the state historic site. Washington was surveyed in 1977 by McKeldon Smith and has a residential/central business district NRHD along much of the riverfront.

Study Needs:

Comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (11)

Bath Historic District (+10)
Washington Historic District (+600)
Bank of Washington, Washington
Beaufort County Courthouse, Washington
Belfont Plantation, Latham vic.
Belhaven City Hall, Belhaven
Bonner House, Bath
*Palmer-Marsh House, Bath
Pantego Academy, Pantego
Rosedale, Washington vic.
St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath

Study List Properties (5)

Pantego Historic District
Haven Warehouse, Washington
Pantego Jail, Pantego
Rutledge House, Aurora
Strawberry Hill, Wharton vic.

Other Known Resources

Government (2)
Twentieth century (2)

Religious (19)
Nineteenth century (7)
Twentieth century (12)

Transportation (1)
Twentieth century (1)

Residential (49)
Eighteenth century (3)
Nineteenth century (40)
Twentieth century (6)



Bertie County

Included in Marshall Bullock's 1979 MID-EAST REGION summer reconnaissance inventory. During 1985 VEPCO conducted a windshield survey of a large portion of the county for a proposed coal-fired electricity generating plant. Site files incorporated into statewide inventory. A NRHD nomination for Windsor is in progress.

Study Needs:

Comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (16)

Bertie County Courthouse, Windsor	Liberty Hall , Grabtown vic.
Elmwood (Watson-Madre House), Windsor vic.	Oaklana, Roxobel vic.
Freeman Hotel, Windsor	Pineview (Browne House),
Garrett-White House, Trap vic.	Roxobel vic.
Hermitage, Merry Hill vic.	Rosefield, Windsor
Hope Plantation, Windsor vic.	St. Frances Methodist Church,
Jordan House, Windsor vic.	Lewiston
King-Bazemore House, Windsor vic.	Scotch Hall, Merry Hill vic.
King-Freeman-Speight House (Francis Speight House), Republican vic.	
Woodbourne, Roxobel vic.	

Study List Properties (12)

Windsor Historic District	Bond-Haste House, Windsor
Woodville Historic Distric	Burden-Dalsey Mitchell House
Ashland, Ashland vic.	Cowan House
Bazemore House, Roxobel	Cling Bazemore House, Ahoskie
Miselle House, Windsor vic.	Pugh-Urquhart House
Henry Bazemore House, Drew	Yellow House, Woodville vic.

Other Known Resources

Commercial (10)
Nineteenth century (7)
Twentieth century (3)

Industrial (1)
Nineteenth century (1)

Residential (167)
Eighteenth century (15)
Nineteenth century (132)
Twentieth century (20)

Educational (5)
Nineteenth century (1)
Twentieth century (4)

Religious (14)
Nineteenth century (6)
Twentieth century (8)

Transportation (3)
Twentieth century (3)

Camden County

Only isolated properties recorded in this county.

Study Needs:

Inclusion in Albemarle regional reconnaissance inventory, comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (6)

William Riley Abbott House, South Mills vic.
Camden County Courthouse, Camden
(former) Camden County Jail, Camden
Caleb Grandy House, Belcross vic.
Lamb-Ferebee House, Spences Corner
Milford (Relfe-Grice-Sawyer House), Camden

Determined Eligible for National Register (1)

Widow's Son Masonic Lodge #75, Camden

Study List Properties (1)

Great Dismal Swamp

Other Known Resources

Commercial (3)

Nineteenth century (2)
Twentieth century (1)

Residential (47)

Eighteenth century (8)
Nineteenth century (37)
Date Unknown (2)

Religious (5)

Eighteenth century (2)
Nineteenth century (2)
Date Unknown (1)

Transportation (4)

Twentieth century (2)
Date unknown (2)

Carteret County

Part of 1976 TAR-NEUSE reconnaissance survey and publication. Beaufort, a coastal fishing town, was inventoried in the early 1970s by Tony P. Wrenn, with resulting publication, Beaufort, N.C. Most of Beaufort is in a NRHD.

Study Needs:

Comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations. Beaufort NRHD needs reassessment to determine contributing and noncontributing status of structures and if boundaries need adjustment.

National Register Properties (8)

Beaufort Historic District (+350)

Portsmouth Village (+30)

Cape Lookout Light Station, Core Banks
Carteret County Home, Beaufort
Fort Macon, Atlantic Beach vic.

Gibbs House, Beaufort
Jacob Henry House, Beaufort
Old Burying Ground, Beaufort

Study List Properties (2)

Rufus Bell House, Harlow vic.
Octagon House, Cedar Point

Other Known Resources

Commercial (3)

Nineteenth century (2)
Twentieth century (1)

Religious (6)

Nineteenth century (4)
Twentieth century (2)

Educational (2)

Nineteenth century (1)
Twentieth century (1)

Residential (35)

Eighteenth century (4)
Nineteenth century (27)
Date unknown (4)

Government (9)

Nineteenth cent
Twentieth century (6)
Date Unknown (1)

Transportation (7)

Nineteenth century (3)
Twentieth century (1)
Date unknown (3)

Industrial (15)

Eighteenth Century (1)
Nineteenth century (6)
Twentieth century (8)

Chowan County

Comprehensive countywide survey begun by consultant Brad Barker in late 1985 with survey and planning grant. In early 1970s, part of Edenton, ancient county seat and focus of preservation, was included in a NRHD.

Study Needs:

Completion of comprehensive countywide survey, publication of results, and NR nominations. Comprehensive survey of Edenton, enlargement of NRHD, and assessment of contributing and noncontributing properties within entire NRHD.

National Register Properties (19)

Edenton Historic District (+175)

Albania, Edenton
Athol, Edenton vic.
Barker House, Edenton
*Chowan County Courthouse, Edenton
Cullins-Baker House, Tyner
*Cupola House, Edenton
Greenfield Plantation, Somer vic.
*Hayes Plantation, Edenton vic.
James Iredell House, Edenton
Speight House and Cotton Gin, Edenton
Wessington House, Edenton

Mulberry Hill, Edenton vic.
Peanut Company (Edenton
Peanut Company), Edenton
Pembroke Hall, Edenton
St. Pauls Episcopal Church
and Churchyard, Edenton
Sandy Point, Edenton vic.
Sheldon Plantation House,
Edenton vic.
Strawberry Hill, Edenton
vic.

Study List Properties (6)

Bennet Mill Pond
Briols, Hancock vic.
Coke House, Edenton vic.
Haughton-Leary House, Edenton vic.
Martinique, Smalls vic.
Wood Hall

Other Known Resources

Anticipate identification of ± 400 properties as a result of an ongoing inventory.

Craven County

Part of 1976 TAR-NEUSE reconnaissance survey and publication. In 1980-81 Peter Sandbeck and Angela Barnett conducted a comprehensive countywide inventory and reassessment of New Bern. Publication due in 1986. New Bern, an important coastal city in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was subject of an intensive inventory and NRHD nomination of oldest structures by Janet K. Seapker and Tony P. Wrenn in early to mid-1970s. Sandbeck and Barnett's work in New Bern recommended enlargement of existing NRHD and addition of Riverside and Ghent NRHDs.

Study Needs:

NR nominations based on Sandbeck and Barnett's recommendations.

National Register Properties (39) (all in New Bern unless otherwise noted)

New Bern Historic District (+600)

Attmore-Oliver House
Baxter Clock
Bellair
Blades House
Bryan House and Office
Cedar Grove Cemetery
Centenary Methodist Church
Central Elementary School
Christ Episcopal Church and Parish House
Clear Springs Plantation, New Bern vic.
Coor-Bishop House
Coor-Gaston House
First Baptist Church
First Church of Christ Scientist
First Presbyterian Church and Churchyard
Gull Harbor
Harvey Mansion
Hawks House
Stevenson House
York-Gordan House

William Hollister House
Thomas Jerkins House
Jones-Harvis House
Justice House
Ulysses S. Mace House
Masonic Temple and Theatre
Tisdale-Jones House
New Bern Municipal Building
Rhem-Waldrop House
St. Paul's Catholic Church
Simpson-Oaksmith-Patterson House
Siover-Bradham House
Eli Smallwood House
Benjamin Smith House
Smith-Whitford House
Edward R. Stanly House
John Wright Stanly House,
Isaac Taylor House

Study List Properties (1)

Dudley House, Chapman's Chapel vic.

Other Known Resources

+400 residential, religious, educational, government, commercial, industrial and transportation structures in county. See upcoming publication.

Currituck County

Reconnaissance inventory conducted in 1972-1973 by Ruth Little, Bruce MacDougal, and others, incorporated into first Currituck County Land Use Plan for CAMA. A few individual NR nominations since then.

Study Needs:

Inclusion in Albemarle regional reconnaissance inventory, comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (8)

Culong (Thomas Cooper Ferebee House), Shawboro vic.
Currituck Beach Lighthouse, Corolla
Currituck County Courthouse, Currituck
Currituck County Jail, Currituck
Currituck Shooting Club, Corolla vic.
Shaw House (Cupola House), Shawboro
Twin Houses, Shawboro vic.
Whalehead Club, Corolla

Study List Properties (1)

Currituck Courthouse Historic District

Other Known Resources

Commercial (4)

Nineteenth century (3)
Twentieth century (1)

Educational (5)

Nineteenth century (2)
Twentieth century (3)

Government (3)

Nineteenth century (2)
Date unknown (1)

Religious (2)

Nineteenth century (2)

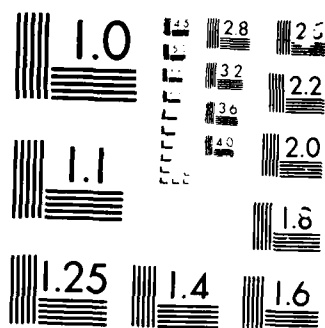
Residential (47)

Eighteenth century (2)
Nineteenth century (41)
Twentieth century (2)
Date unknown (2)

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE 2/4
CAPE LOOKOUT LITE. (U) ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
WILMINGTON N C R H LEWIS ET AL. MAY 86

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View from the front of the camera

Dare County

Janet K. Seapker and Neil Pierson conducted a reconnaissance level inventory of the county's Outer Banks in mid-1970s. Nags Head NRHD encompasses mile of beach cottages and is detailed in Bishir's pamphlet.

Study Needs:

Comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (12)

Nags Head Beach Cottage Row Historic District (+60)

Bodie Island Lifesaving/Coast Guard Station and Lighthouse, Bodie Island
Caffey's Inlet Life Saving Station, Duck vic.

Cape Hatteras Light Station, Buxton

Chicamacomico Life Saving Station, Rodanthe

George Washington Creef House, Manteo

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Manteo

Hatteras Weather Bureau Station, Hatteras

(former) Kitty Hawk Life Saving Station, Kitty Hawk

Theodore S. Meekins House, Manteo

Oregon Inlet Station, Rodanthe

Wright Brothers National Memorial, Kill Devil Hills

Study List Properties (11)

Buxton Cabins (Civilian Conservation Corps Cabins), Buxton

Kill Devil Hills Life Saving Station, Kill Devil Hills

Little Kinnakeet Coast Guard Station, Salvo vic.

Chicamacomico Boathouse, Rodanthe

Creeds Hill Life Saving Station, Frisco vic.

Dare County Courthouse, Manteo

Durants Life Saving Station, Hatteras vic.

Drinkwater's Folly, Manteo vic.

Colony House, Nags Head

Wright Brothers Hangar Building, Kitty Hawk

Other Known Resources

Commercial (2)

Twentieth century (2)

Educational (1)

Nineteenth century (1)

Government (1)

Date unknown (1)

Religious (8)

Nineteenth century (3)

Twentieth century (4)

Date unknown (1)

Residential (15)

Nineteenth century (12)

Twentieth century (3)

Gates County

Very little study has been undertaken in this highly rural county with only a few individual NR nominations.

Study Needs:

Inclusion in Albemarle regional reconnaissance inventory, comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (4)

Buckland, Buckland
Elmwood Plantation, Gatesville
Freeman House (Stateline House), Gates
Gates County Courthouse

Study List Properties (3)

Joseph Freeman House
Merchants Mill Pond/Bennetts Creek Multiple Resource Historic District,
Gatesville vic.
Savage House, Gates vic.

Other Known Resources

Commercial (2)
Twentieth century (1)
Date unknown (1)

Government (1)
Twentieth century (1)

Religious (6)
Nineteenth century (1)
Twentieth century (5)

Residential (27)
Eighteenth century (5)
Nineteenth century (17)
Twentieth century (5)

Transportation (1)
Nineteenth century (1)

Hertford County

Partial inventory in late 1970s by McKelden Smith. Included in Marshall Bullock's 1979 MID-EAST REGION summer reconnaissance inventory. Murfreesboro NRHD has undergone major changes since its 1971 Register listing and is being reassessed by Margaret Stephenson. Ahoskie was surveyed by Phillip Letsinger in 1983 with resulting Downtown NRHD.

Study Needs:

Comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations. Completion of Murfreesboro reassessment.

National Register Properties (21)

Ahoskie Downtown Historic District (+20)
Murfreesboro Historic District, Murfreesboro
C.S. Brown School Auditorium, Winton
The Cedars (T. E. Browne House), Murfreesboro vic.
The Columns, Murfreesboro
Deane House (Pritchard Farm), Cofield vic.
Freeman House (Hertford Academy), Murfreesboro
Gray Gables (James S. Mitchell House), Winton
Hope Plantation House, Como
King-Casper-Ward-Bazemore House, Ahoskie vic.
Melrose, Murfreesboro
William Mitchell House, Ahoskie vic.
Mulberry Grove, Minton's Store vic.
Myrick House, Murfreesboro
James Newsome House (Wynnewood), Ahoskie vic.
William Rea Store, Murfreesboro
Riddick House, Como vic.
Roberts-Vaughn House, Murfreesboro
Vernon Place (Cowper-Taylor House), Como vic.
John Wheeler House, Murfreesboro

Study List Properties (6)

Cook House, St. John's Crossroads vic.	Edward Murphy House
Goodman-Jenkins House, Murfreesboro vic.	Hunting Wild, Como vic.
Capt. Langley Taylor House, Crossroads vic.	Warren-Winbourne House

Other Known Resources

Commercial (6) (late nineteenth-early twentieth century)
Educational (3) (late nineteenth- early twentieth century)
Industrial (1) (nineteenth century)
Religious (21) (nineteenth-early twentieth century)
Residential (117) (late eighteenth through early twentieth century)

Hyde County

Part of 1976 TAR-NEUSE reconnaissance survey and publication. Countywide comprehensive inventory conducted in 1980-1981 by Claudia Roberts and Diane Lea of Lea Associates. NR nominations prepared in 1983 by Tim and Genevieve Keller included Fairfield NRHD and Lake Landing NRHD. Preparation of Ocracoke HD nomination currently under consideration.

Study Needs:

Completion of NR nominations and publication of inventory results.

National Register Properties (8)

Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station (Mattamuskeet Lodge), New Holland vic.
Fairfield Historic District (+75)
Lake Landing Historic District (+180)
George V. Credle House and Cemetery, Rose Bay vic.
Inkwell (Octagon House), Amity vic. Ocracoke Light Station
Hyde County Courthouse, Swan Quarter Wynne's Folly, Engelhard vic.

Study List Properties (25)

Amity Rural Historic District, Amity Vic.
Hyde County Plantation District, US 264
Middletown Commercial District, Lake Landing Township
Ocracoke Village Historic District, Ocracoke
Bell-Jennette House, Lake Landing Township
William Sylvester Carter House, Fairfield Township
Samuel Lincoln Fisher House, Currituck Township
Henry Gibbs House, Lake Landing Township
John and Thomas Mann Houses, Fairfield Township
O'Neal Midgett House, Lake Landing Township
Ocracoke Lighthouse Keepers Quarters, Ocracoke
Rose Bay Missionary Baptist Church, Swan Quarter Township
Rose Bay School, Swan Quarter Township
St. John's Episcopal Church, Currituck Township
Elisha Sewell House, Lake Landing Township
Soole Methodist Church, Swan Quarter Township
Marcus Swindell House, Lake Landing Township
Watson House, Lake Landing Township
I. B. & G. I. Watson Houses, Lake Landing Township
Preacher Watson House, Lake Landing Township
Joseph Young House, Lake Landing Township
Young-Roper-Jarvis House, Lake Landing Township

Other Known Resources

+400 properties were identified during countywide comprehensive inventory.

Northampton County

Only a few individual properties have been recorded.

Study Needs:

Reconnaissance and comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (6)

Duke-Lawrence House, Rich Square vic.
Garysburg United Methodist Church and Cemetery, Garysburg
Mowfield, Jackson vic.
Northampton County Courthouse Square, Jackson
Francis Parker House, Murfreesboro vic.
Verona, Jackson vic.

Determined Eligible for National Register (1)

Bank of Northampton, Jackson

Study List Properties (3)

Governor Thomas Bragg House, Jackson
Ramsey House, Seaboard vic.
Woodlawn (Moody-Grant House), Garysburg vic.

Other Known Resources

Commercial (6)

Nineteenth century (3)
Twentieth century (3)

Religious (8)

Eighteenth century (1)
Nineteenth century (6)
Twentieth century (1)

Residential (38)

Eighteenth century (7)
Nineteenth century (29)
Twentieth century (2)

Transportation (7)

Nineteenth century (2)
Twentieth century (5)

Pamlico County

Comprehensive countywide survey conducted in 1978-1979 by Angela Barnett with resulting publication.

Study Needs:

Identification of additional Study List properties and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (1)

China Grove, Oriental

Study List Properties (3)

Goodin House, Pamlico vic.

Carrie Harris House, Alliance

Pamlico County Register of Deeds Office, Bayboro

Other Known Resources

+325 properties identified during countywide comprehensive inventory. See publication.

Pasquotank County

In late 1985 Tom Butchko began a comprehensive countywide survey. Elizabeth City has a residential/commercial NRHD dating from Ruth Little's inventory in the late 1970s. In 1984-1985 Butchko conducted a comprehensive citywide survey and recommended enlargement of the current NRHD, and NRHDs for the First Ward-North Road Street and Riverside Avenue neighborhoods.

Study Needs:

Completion of comprehensive countywide survey, publication of city and county survey results, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (3)

Elizabeth City Historic District (+190)
Morgan House, South Mills
Old Brick House, Elizabeth City

Study List Properties (15)

First Ward-North Road Street Historic District, Elizabeth City
Pennsylvania/Poindexter Avenue Historic District, Elizabeth City
Riverside Avenue Historic District, Elizabeth City
Antioch United presbyterian Church, Elizabeth City
Blackstock, Nixonton vic.
Judge George W. Brooks House, Elizabeth City
Charles House, Elizabeth City
Thomas Crank House, Elizabeth City
Elizabeth City Water Plant, Elizabeth City
Episcopal Cemetery, Elizabeth City
Hancock-Spellman House, Elizabeth City
Mt. Lebanon A.M.E. Church, Elizabeth City
Norfolk-Southern Passenger Station, Elizabeth City
St. Phillips Episcopal Church, Elizabeth City
White-Love House, Elizabeth City

Other Known Resources

+400 properties anticipated to be added to existing information upon completion of countywide inventory.

Perquimans County

Comprehensive countywide inventory in 1979 by Drucilla Haley working with Ray Winslow. Publication issued 1982.

Study Needs:

Completion of Perquimans County Multiple Resource Nomination for NR.

National Register Properties (10)

Belvidere Plantation
Perquimans County Courthouse
Land's End (Leigh House)
Myers-White House (Sycamore Grove)
Newbold-White House

Samuel Nixon House
Cove Grove
Stockton
Sutton-Newby House
Isaac White House

Study List Properties (63)

Belvidere Historic District
New Hope Historic District
Bear Swamp House and Smokehouse
Up River Friends Meeting House
Joseph Evans House and Smokehouse
Burwell S. Riddick House and Store
Samuel T. Sutton House and Store
Edmund Blount Skinner Lock Room
Whiteville Grove Baptist Church

Hertford Historic District
Winfall Historic District
Albertson-Miller House
Chappell Hill Baptist Church
Wilson M. Fleetwood House
Poplar Run A.M.E.Z. Church
Elizabeth P. Clayton House
Richard Felton House
Bethal Baptist Church

Richard Leigh House
Baker Newby House
Thomas D. Perry House
William W. Phillips
Ben Hobbs Property
Gates County Dairy
William Jones House
Caleb Goodwin House
Thomas Nixon House
Francis Nixon House
Laura E. Sutton House
Robert Riddick House
John White House
Joseph U. White House
Thomas White House

Fletcher-Skinner House
Joseph Mardre House
Mitchell-Ward House
Piney Woods Meeting
Godfrey-Reed House
Richard Pratt House
John McNider House
Ralph Coston House
Oak Grove School
William Newby House
Willis Riddick House
John Parker House
James Whedbee House
Josiah H. White House
Thomas D. White House

Timothy Nicholson House
Jordan Nixon House
Towe Grain and Feed Stores
Rachel Barrow House
Alethia S. Hoskins House
Wilson Reed Smokehouse
William Henry Layden House
James Harrell House
Layden-Reed House
Sarah Long House
Edmund Blount Skinner House
Sumnerville
John O. White House
Nate White House
William H. Winslow House

Other Known Resources

+260 other properties recorded during countywide comprehensive inventory.
see publication.

Tyrrell County

No survey work undertaken in county thus far. Potential NRHD in Columbia.

Study Needs:

Reconnaissance and comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (1)

Tyrrell County Courthouse, Columbia

Study List Properties (1)

Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church, Pleasant View vic.

Other Known Resources

Commercial (1)

Twentieth century (1)

Educational (1)

Date unknown (1)

Government (1)

Twentieth century (1)

Religious (8)

Nineteenth century (6)

Twentieth century (2)

Date unknown (1)

Residential (3)

Nineteenth century (3)

Washington County

In mid-1970s Janet K. Seapker and intern Margaret Davis conducted a survey of county's major resources. Part of TAR-NEUSE reconnaissance survey and publication.

Study Needs:

Comprehensive countywide survey, publication, and NR nominations.

National Register Properties (6)

Belgrade and St. David's Church (Pettigrew Chapel), Creswell
Latham House, Plymouth
Perry-Spuill House, Plymouth
Rehoboth Methodist Church, Skinnersville vic.
Somerset Place, Creswell vic.
Washington County Courthouse, Plymouth

Determined Eligible for National Register (1)

Plymouth Depot, Plymouth

Study List Properties (6)

Creswell Historic District
Garrett's Island Home, Plymouth vic.
Grace Episcopal Church, Plymouth
Harrison-Blount House and Lee's Mill, Roper
Thompson House, Roper vic.
Westover Plantation, Westover

Other Known Resources

Commercial (5)

Nineteenth century (2)
Twentieth century (1)
Date unknown (2)

Government (1)

Twentieth century (1)

Religious (9)

Eighteenth century (1)
Nineteenth century (6)
Date unknown (1)

Residential (67)

Eighteenth century (1)
Nineteenth century (53)
Twentieth century (3)
Date Unknown (10)

Transportation (4)

Nineteenth century (3)
Twentieth century (1)

Historic Architectural Research Topics

The seventeen-county study area is one of the most historically important areas in North Carolina. Here, particularly in the Albemarle region, lies the evidence of the state's earliest periods of native and colonial habitation--evidence which embodies the region's own unique identity, quite different from its Chesapeake area counterparts in Virginia and Maryland. However, in contrast to the extensive research on colonial cultural and economic development in those states, scholarly analysis of the historic settlement in the study area is lacking (see figure 3-1). The result is only a rudimentary understanding of the historic social, economic and cultural character and development of the area. Compounding this problem is the extreme fragility of the surviving architectural and archeological resources of the region. Subject to great and continuing natural and man-caused changes, these extremely impermanent resources are disappearing rapidly, a situation that intensifies the need for comprehensive inter-disciplinary study of the area and completion of comprehensive countywide architectural surveys. The need for such studies cannot be overemphasized, for a true understanding of the historical development of North Carolina can never be achieved as long as there is incomplete knowledge and understanding about the place of its earliest roots.

Research within the study area needs to focus primarily on the Albemarle region and address:

- Why settlement and development patterns occurred as they did in the Albemarle and what social, economic, and cultural forces shaped these patterns.

- The contrast of the colonial period Albemarle experience with Virginia and Maryland by exploring Albemarle society as a separate development rather than merely an extension of Chesapeake society, culture or economy.

- Other research topics which are applicable to the entire study area include, but are not limited to the following:

- The impact of the white/Indian relationship on material culture and, conversely, the physical as well as documentary evidence of white/Indian interaction.

- The impact of diversified, non-Indian populations on material culture.

- The impacts of economic pursuits (particularly forest product production, subsistence farming, cash crop farming) on settlement patterns, population groups, and land use.

- Identification of areas of earliest settlement and the role of economic and social interests in the choice of place.

**EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA
ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT
PLANNING STUDY**

**Status of Historic
Architectural Surveys**

LEGEND:

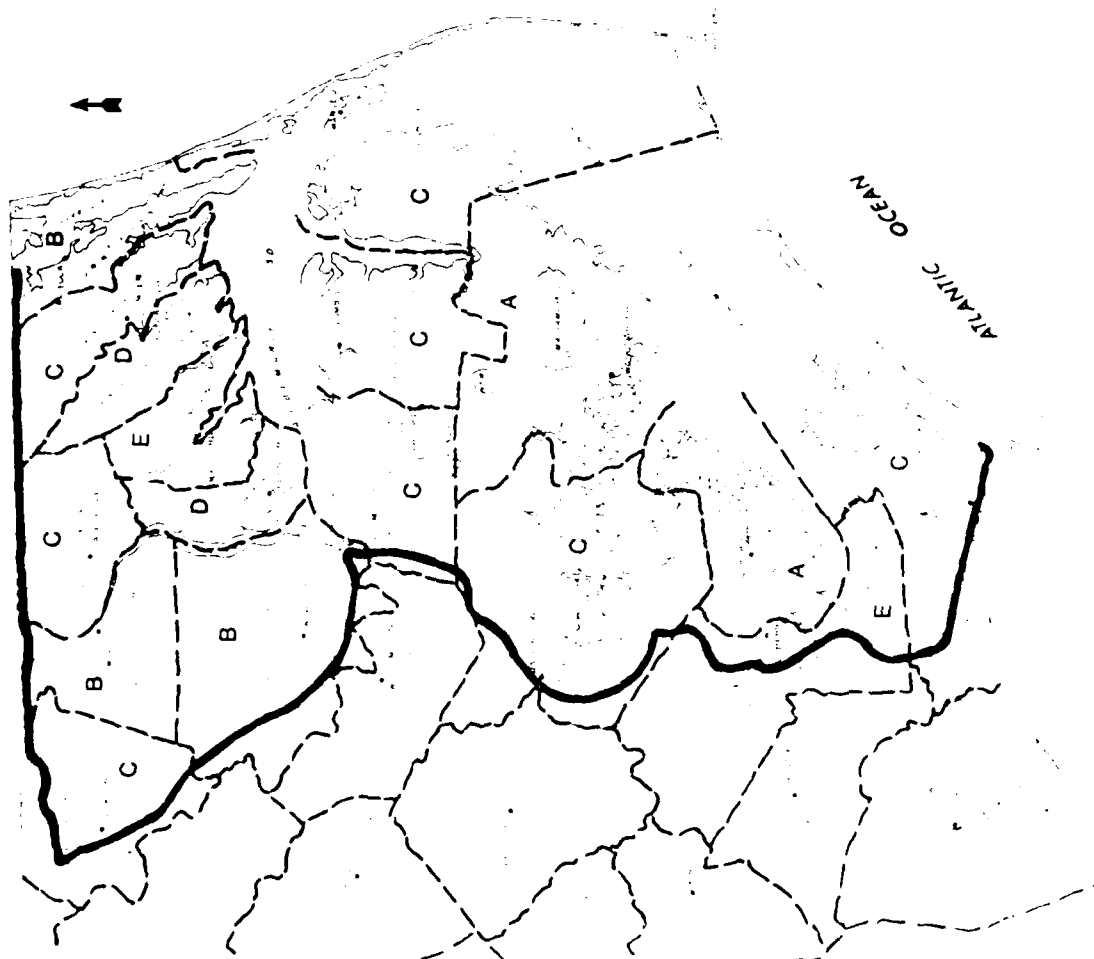
- A - Survey Data Available
(outdated)
- B - Reconnaissance
Survey Only
- C - No Systematic
Work Completed
- D - Survey Data Available
- E - Published Survey



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Wilmington, North Carolina

Scale 1:1,000,000

Figure 3-1



-Effects of erosion on these earliest settled areas: field and underwater archeological testing of major areas, especially those subject to erosion over the longest periods of time. Field research should attempt to verify hypotheses concerning early physical development and changes in the land mass. It should also involve an inventory and evaluation of lost resources and predict trends for the continued loss of resources.

CHAPTER 4

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT

Chapter 4

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES of EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT by

Paul R. Green

with contributions by

Mark Wilde-Ramsing & Richard H. Kimmel

Introduction

The study area for which this archeological literature and archival search was conducted includes some 7,300 square miles of the coastal plain of North Carolina. Marine sediments and sedimentary rocks comprise the geological formations of the coastal plain, and lie in gently seaward-dipping beds beneath a topography of relatively flat terrain, broken occasionally by the slight rise of an old marine terrace or scarp. The biological environment is dominated by the omnipresence of ocean, estuarine, freshwater marsh, and other aquatic regimes. The wetland environments of the Albemarle Sound, for example, are characterized as three types: swamp forest, pocosins, and irregularly flooded marshes (after Cowardin et al. 1979). Wooded swamps are characterized by long periods of standing water, although the forest floor may be dry during a portion of the growing season. The three most common canopy trees are black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), which are present in single stands or in combinations. Pocosins are characterized by being flooded during the winter and waterlogged during the remainder of the year. Dominant vegetation in pocosins are broad-leaved, evergreen shrubs, and pond pine (*Pinus serotina*) (Richardson et al. 1981). Irregularly flooded salt marshes are characterized in their lower elevations by the black needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*) and in the higher locations by the salt meadow cord grass (*Spartina patens*) and salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*) Copeland et al. (1983:19ff). The areal distribution of biotic environments and certain land uses are detailed in Table 1.

The more inland location of Bertie, Hertford, and Northampton counties is revealed in their large number of bottomland and woodland acres, while the coastal setting of Carteret, Currituck, Dare, and Hyde counties shows in the amount of marsh lands. While sea level has risen over the past centuries and inundated or destroyed many sites, the overall pattern of wetland environments described above and shown in Table 1 has persisted since the beginning of Woodland times (ca. 1000 B.C.). Thus many of the areas today covered by marsh, pocosin, etc. were likewise not favorable for settlement by the aboriginal occupants of the coastal plain. It would be useful to know for planning purposes the amount of "habitable" land, reasonably estimated, in the

TABLE 1
Environmental and Land Use Characteristics
of Counties Comprising the Eastern North Carolina Study Area
(Figures in Acres)
(after Wilson 1962; North Carolina Conservation Need Inventory 1971;
Bureau of the Census 1982).

County	Wooded Swamps	Pocosins	Marshes	Bottom-lands	Inland Freshwtr	Cropland	Woodland	Other*	Total
Beaufort	21,850	119,700	4,500			117,413	29,642	238,735	531,840
Bertie	32,000	57,300		33,500		97,559	72,656	150,505	443,520
Camden	46,000	28,900	1,600			42,817	5,556	28,087	152,960
Carteret	6,600	118,300	48,600			34,669	14,134	118,117	340,480
Chowan	4,300	10,150			300	37,565	11,546	51,333	115,200
Craven	31,400	126,000	3,100		6,000	57,522	28,435	211,543	464,000
Currituck	28,400	13,750	23,600			41,452	9,164	58,354	174,720
Dare	4,050	138,200	21,200		2,900	142?	**	81,828	248,320
Gates	39,600				550	42,246	23,228	113,896	219,520
Hertford	14,800			7,400	140	55,039	30,612	119,849	227,840
Hyde	34,600	175,924***	34,900		47,950	86,034	23,352	3,000	405,760
Northampton	3,100			36,400	3,550	102,712	57,758	142,080	345,600
Pamlico	3,450	40,300	15,000			32,445	9,927	117,718	218,240
Pasquotank	22,100	27,200				64,303	7,777	24,180	145,560
Perquimans	10,250	18,850				70,855	13,535	53,550	167,040
Tyrrell	24,400	138,500	550		100	55,064	9,888	27,058	255,360
Washington	55,000	19,313***			13,000	103,201	18,078	6,448	215,040

*includes urban areas, roads, non-inland open standing or flowing water bodies, woodland not held on farms, etc.

**not available for this survey

***figures for pocosin acreage have been reduced from Wilson's (1962) estimates, based on increased conversion of this land to farmholdings in the 1970s.

study area and to compare that with the amount of land already surveyed for archeological remains. This would provide a better estimate of the scope of the remaining problem.

Prehistoric Archeological Overview

In 1983 David S. Phelps published a detailed and comprehensive assessment of the archeology of the North Carolina coastal plain. That paper presented as complete an outline of the region's prehistoric development as was feasible with the evidence available at that time. No significant developments have occurred in the two intervening years to substantially alter its content, although excavations at Chowanoke (31HF20/30) may help refine parts of the Early and Middle Woodland sequence. From Phelps' summary brief statements have been abstracted on the prehistory of the Eastern North Carolina study area and presented below. Much of the information on temporal affiliation and functions of artifacts and features is derived from the careful excavation of a handful of well preserved sites, mostly by Phelps in the 1970s. Distributional and locational statements are derived largely from Phase I surveys and are the result of (usually small) surface collections of artifacts.

A cultural historical framework for the study area is presented in Table 2 (after Phelps 1983:17). Similar syntheses of cultural development are not available from Virginia or North Carolina, but some useful comparative information can be gleaned from Evans (1955), Egloff and Potter (1982), Snow (1978), South (1976), Stephenson and Ferguson (1963), Stoltman (1978), Trinkley (1980) and Tuck (1978). The outline of cultural prehistory that follows is divided into three broad temporal periods: Paleoindian (12,000 to 8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000 to 1,000 B.C.), and Woodland (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1650), with subperiods as indicated on Table 2. The general horizon markers for these periods are the projectile point styles which are shown in figure 4-1.

Listed for each period or subperiod are: number of sites/components in the study area, excavated sites/components, characteristic artifacts, site type(s), settlement and subsistence pattern(s), and environmental parameters, so far as these things are known or speculated. Numbers of components or sites are taken from current estimates for figures in the files of the Archeology Branch of the Division of Archives and History. It should be noted that many of the Archaic and Woodland period sites listed in Appendix D are not subdivided temporally, thus the totals for each subcategory are certainly greater than those shown.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT PLANNING STUDY

Generalized
Projectile Point Sequence
(After Oliver 1981)



Figure 4-1

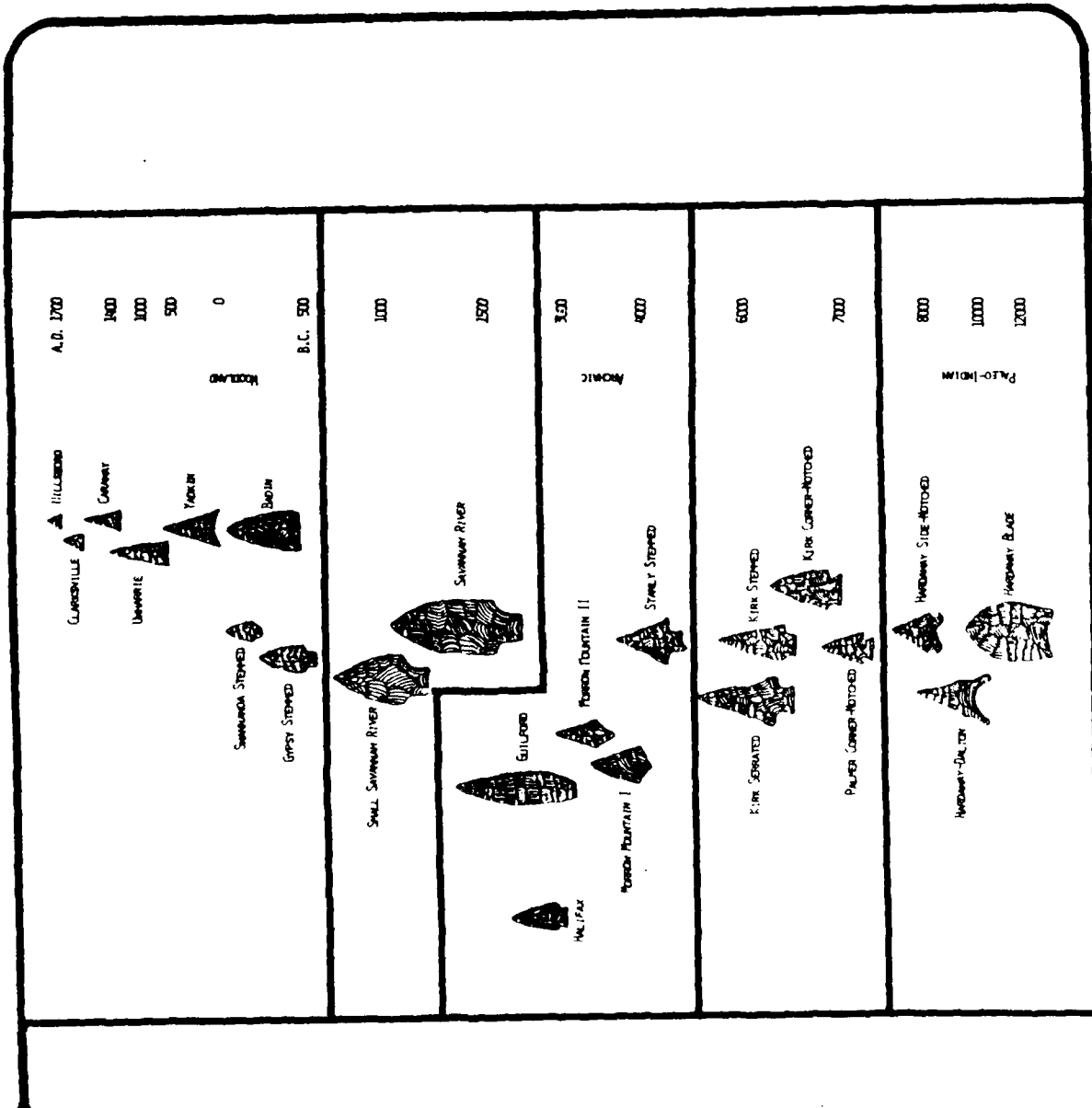


Table 2. Cultural Historical Sequence
for the Eastern North Carolina Study
(after Phelps 1983:17).

DATE	Period	Subperiod	Regional and Subregional Phases	
			<u>inner coastal plain</u>	<u>outer coastal plain</u>
1650	HISTORIC		Meherrin, Tuscarora	Carolina Algonkians
800	WOODLAND	Late	Cashie	Colington
A.D. B.C.		Middle	Mount Pleasant	
300		Early	Deep Creek	
1,000			Savannah River	
3,000	ARCHAIC	Late	Savannah River	
5,000		Middle	Halifax	Stanly
8,000		Early	Kirk	
10,000	PALEO-INDIAN	Late	Palmer, Hardaway	
12,000		Early	Hardaway, Dalton, Clovis	

PaleoIndian

Chronology:	(12,000-8,000 B.C.)
Sites/components in study area:	Ca. 50+ isolated point finds and 7 site components.
Excavated sites/components in study area:	0
Characteristic artifacts:	Fluted "eared", other early corner-notched chipped stone projectile point (CSPP) forms. Types: Clovis, Cumberland, Hardaway, Palmer, Paleoindian Transitional.
Site Types:	Temporary Camps (hypothesized)
Settlement and subsistence pattern(s):	Large base camps on major streams; smaller specialized activity sites on tributaries (hypothesized). Hunting; wild plant food collecting.
Environment:	"Broad River Valleys in which the stream channels braided around numerous sandbars, freshwater marshes along the stream edges, and a boreal pine-spruce forest on the interstream uplands" (Phelps 1983: 22, after Whitehead 1972: 313). The specific environments of the now submerged outer coastal plain of Paleoindian times are presently unknown.

Early Archaic

Chronology:	(8,000 - 5,000 B.C.)
Sites/ Components in Study area:	18
Excavated sites/components in study area:	0
Characteristic artifacts:	CSPP, corner notched form and stemmed form; Kirk type. End and side scrapers, blades, drills.
Site type(s):	Unknown, probably similar to Paleoindian in overall form.
Settlement and subsistence pattern(s):	Unknown, but different organization of settlement and subsistence elements to adapt to changing environment may be hypothesized.
Environment:	Boreal forest gave way to pine, hemlock, birch, and northern hardwoods (beech, maple).

Middle Archaic

Chronology:	(5,000-3,000 B.C.)
Sites/components in study area:	44
Excavated sites/ components in study area:	0
Characteristic artifacts:	CSPP, stemmed form; Stanly, Halifax, Guilford, and Morrow Mountain types. Polished stone atlatl weights.
Site type(s):	See description for Early Archaic.
Settlement and subsistence pattern(s):	See description for Early Archaic.
Environment:	Rise of oak-hickory forest and beginning of modern plant and animal communities, coinciding with hypsithermal warming (Whitehead 1972:313).

Late Archaic

Chronology:	(3,000-1,000 B.C.)
Sites/components in study area:	34
Excavated sites/ components in study area:	0
Characteristic artifacts:	CSPP, large stemmed form; Savannah River type. Winged atlatl weights; grooved stone axes; grooved stone netsinkers or weights; steatite pottery; fiber-tempered ceramic pottery.
Site type(s):	Semi-sedentary and/or fully sedentary base camps; specialized activity sites (quarries, hunting stations, shellfish collecting stations, etc.) (hypothesized).
Settlement and subsistence pattern(s):	According to Phelps (1983), the density of sites in the study area is greater for the Archaic than any other period. Current summary of site distributions in the state files shows about 150 Archaic sites and over 500 Woodland sites; Phelps is probably referring to the relative density of sites in any given region, not the overall absolute totals. Sites are everywhere located with easy access to permanent water sources and streams. Significant changes in subsistence practices and an increase in sedentariness are apparent in the Late Archaic.
Environment:	Oak-hickory forest continues; still in warm dry phase.

Early Woodland

Chronology: (1,000-300 B.C.)

Sites/components in study area: 34

Excavated sites/components in study area: 3 (31ED29, 31HF30-B, 31CK34)

Characteristic artifacts: Marcey Creek Ware (steatite tempered); Deep Creek Ware (coarse sand tempered); steatite pottery; flat-bottomed shell tempered pottery; CSPP, large triangular (Roanoke type).

Site type(s): Poorly understood; possibly very similar to Late Archaic, with appearance of moderately large settlements situated in ecotones ideally suited for semi- or fully sedentary lifestyle, based on diverse hunting-fishing-shellfishing-plant food collecting subsistence strategy.

Settlement and subsistence pattern(s): See comments above.

Environment: Oak-hickory forest, but climate somewhat cooler and damper than previous period.

Middle Woodland

Chronology: (300 B.C.-A.D. 800)

Sites/components in study area: 61

Excavated sites/components in study area: 10+

Characteristic artifacts: Mount Pleasant Ware (sand and pebble tempered); Hanover Ware (clay tempered); unnamed fine sand tempered ware; Mockley Ware (shell tempered); CSPP, small triangular (Roanoke type); blades (bifaces); sandstone abraders; shell pendants or gorgets; polished stone gorgets; celts; woven marsh grass mats; cigar-shaped smoking pipes.

Site type(s): Temporary foraging-fishing-hunting camps; sedentary and semi-sedentary base camps and small villages.

Settlement and Substance Pattern(s) "There is a noticeable decrease in the number of small sites along the small tributary streams and the major trunk streams and estuaries and on the coast" (Phelps) 1983:33). Possible introduction of cultigens, such as maize, squash, beans and sunflower to the existing hunting-fishing-foraging strategy.

Environment: Oak-hickory forest continues; climatic conditions not well detailed for the region

Late Woodland

Chronology:	(A.D. 800-1650)
Sites/components in study area:	58
Excavated sites/components in study area:	30+
Characteristic artifacts:	Colington Ware (shell tempered); Cashie Ware (pebble tempered); CSPP, small triangular (Roanoke type) and equilateral (Clarksville type); bifacial blades; polished stone celts; gorgets; sandstone abraders; milling stones; shell tools and beads; bone flakers, pins, awls, and punches; ceramic and steatite smoking pipes with bowls.
Site type(s):	"Capital villages, villages seasonal villages, and camps for specialized activities. Also suggested is the farmstead, probably occupied family" (Phelps 1983:40).
Settlement and subsistence pattern(s)	"Relatively dispersed, with site locations concentrated along the sounds, estuaries, major rivers, and their tributaries" (Phelps 1983:39). Fully agricultural, relying on maize, squash, beans, melons, sunflower, etc.; hunting of bear, deer, etc. continues, as does shellfish collecting and fishing.
Environment:	Warm period until about 1300 to 1400, after which cooler and damper (hypothesized); oak-hickory forest continues, except for pine in cleared areas near villages.

Historic Archeological Overview

The advent of European culture in the study area dates at least from the late 16th century A.D., with the abortive attempts by the Elizabethan English to found a permanent colony in the Albemarle region (cf. Quinn 1955; 1985). Settlement by Europeans did not occur again in the area until sometime in the 1650s, when settlers from the Jamestown area began trickling southward to the Albemarle Region. By 1750, European settlements were concentrated in the Albemarle around Edenton, on the Pamlico near Bath, and near Cape Fear (Merrens 1964).

Broad consideration of the historical trends in cultural development for the study area from 1650 to the present is summarized in chapter one of this report. Several problems are inherent in a summary of this sort. Among these are the nature and study of historical data and the lack of regional historical syntheses. Merrens' (1964) study is the only historical geography that covers the region, and then only as part of the state as a whole, within the 18th century. While an excellent survey, its coverage of settlement location and the evolution of regional and subregional cultural entities in the Colonial period is less than useful to the archeologist.

If one takes as an indicator the number of historic sites in the state files, then a total figure of 195 historic occupations, components, etc. is derived for the study area. However, as discussed more fully below, this is not an accurate estimate. When historic components noted on prehistoric site forms are included, the total rises to at least 284 (Appendix E), with additional components still to be registered in the data storage system. Table 3 lists these figures for each county beside those solely from the historic site forms.

Much has been written in the archeological literature, especially in the area of cultural resource management, on the subject of "significance" as it pertains to sites. This discussion intensifies in the historic period, when the written record and standing architecture must be considered in addition to strictly archeological remains (cf. Deetz 1977:6ff). While field techniques are largely the same in historic and prehistoric archeology, there are many differences beyond this level, including the lessened dependence on formal artifact analysis and detailed environmental reconstruction and the great emphasis on the study of primary historical documents. There are other differences in historical archeology (after Deetz 1977:6-25): because the patterns and scale of earthmoving (fill) activities are, or can be, radically different in the historic period; there is a greater precision possible in dating of artifacts, including pottery, pipes, metal goods, etc.; and there is a much greater diversity in the kinds of materials used to manufacture items, and in places of origin for these goods.

Much historical archeology, that of the study area included, has been site specific and oriented to recovering the traces of historically prominent personalities or groups. However, South (1977) and Deetz (1977) are among those who view historical archeology as complementary to prehistoric archeology, where material culture is seen as an integral part of the overall

Table 3
Distribution of Archeological Components
in Counties Comprising the
Eastern North Carolina Study Area.

County	TOTAL SITES	Prehistoric Components		Historic Components	
		From Site Files	From Site Data Entries	From Site Files	From Site Data Entries
Beaufort	116	100	86	19	39
Bertie	146	133	132	16	43
Camden	13	11	10	2	5
Carteret	194	178	168	18	38
Chowan	60	39	32	24	34
Craven	90	64	61	29	26
Currituck	38	37	23	2	3
Dare	57	40	35	18	23
Gates	26	20	17	11	8
Hertford	99	71	68	29	32
Hyde	35	23	20	12	10
Northampton	72	71	37	2	7
Pamlico	35	34	31	2	5
Pasquotank	8	4	4	4	4
Perquimans	65	64	0	2	1
Tyrrell	9	7	7	2	3
Washington	11	8	7	3	3
	1,074	904	738*	195	284**

* Lower figure reflects both missing data and data still to be entered into site information file.

**Higher figure reflects the addition of components listed on prehistoric site forms.

Note: figures for the four southern coastal counties are provided below for comparative purposes.

Counties	Prehistoric Components	Historic Components
Brunswick	376	60
New Hanover	576	70
Onslow	332	18
Pender	203	12
	1,487	160

cultural milieu. As Deetz (1977:25) notes: "an appreciation for the simple details of past existence, which escape historical mention, and for simple artifacts, not deemed significant in art-historical terms, viewed from the perspective of a broad scientific base, characterize historical archeology."

South's (1977) own work in developing regional artifact patterns for historic period cultures is a step in this direction. House (1977:244) states: "In the human geography of a past cultural system, as in many other aspects of such a system, historical archeologists are at a considerable advantage over prehistoric archeologists. They have available extensive documentary information pertinent to the society under consideration. . . (H)owever, documents cannot be considered a priori as a sufficient data base (or even the most appropriate data base) for investigation of all problems."

The above discussion is provided by way of preamble to the sobering statement that historical archeology in the study area is practically non-existent as a body of coherent scholarly work. There are, to be sure, historical archeological sites identified and plotted in the records of the Division of Archives and History. But there is no corpus of systematic research, largely due to the fact that professional investigators are wanting. The archeology Branch has a trained historic archeologist on staff, but this individual is hardly free to conduct basic research. Elsewhere, historical sites are the second (or third, if at all!) interests of prehistorically oriented archeologists. Also, it should come as no surprise that funding in the past, especially from local, state, and private sources, has been directed almost exclusively to the investigation of the kind of "high profile" projects alluded to earlier, e.g., the study and restoration or rehabilitation of Bath, Edenton, New Bern, etc. The great body of information and material items collected to date stems from these projects in architectural history, not from historical archeology.

Underwater Archeological Overview

North Carolina is fortunate in possessing several groups engaged in underwater archeological and historical research; the Underwater Archeology Unit of the state Division of Archives and History at Fort Fisher, the Department of History at East Carolina University; the North Carolina Maritime Museum at Beaufort; and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. The Underwater Archeology Unit at Fort Fisher was created in 1967 and is charged with conducting and supervising the surveillance protection, preservation, survey and systematic underwater archeological recovery of shipwrecks and other underwater archeological sites throughout the state.

While terrestrial archeological sites are recorded by county, underwater sites are recorded according to the given body of water, e.g., sounds, rivers, etc. To date some 133 (see Tables 4 & 5) inundated archeological sites have been recorded for the study area and the major rivers which flow into it. The

TABLE 4
KNOWN UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES BY BODY OF WATER

AREA	PREHISTORIC BOAT	HISTORIC BOAT/SHIP	HISTORIC LANDING	PREHISTORIC HABITATION	HISTORIC HABITATION	OTHER MISC.	TOTAL
<u>RIVER/CREEK</u>							
North River	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pasquotank R.	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Perquimans R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chowan River	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Roanoke River	-	3	1	2	-	1	7
Alligator River	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pungo River	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pamlico River	-	11	1	-	-	-	12
Bath Cr.	-	1	2	1	1	-	6
Tar River	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Bay River	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Neuse River	1	10	1	1	1	-	15
Scuppernon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Trent River	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>LAKES</u>							
Phelps	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mattamuskeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Alligator	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pungo	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Currituck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<u>OFFSHORE</u>							
Cape Lookout	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cape Hatteras	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<u>INLETS</u>							
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hatteras	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ocracoke	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<u>BEACHES</u>							
Currituck	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Bodie Island	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Pea Island	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
North Hatteras	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
South Hatteras	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ocracoke	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Portsmouth Is.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
North Core	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
South Core	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
<u>SOUND</u>							
Currituck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Albemarle	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Edenton	-	2	3	-	-	1	5
Croatan	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Roanoke	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pamlico	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Core	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lookout Bight	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Beaufort Harbor	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	3	109	10	4	3	4	133

TABLE 5
KNOWN UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES BY COUNTY

AREA	PREHISTORIC BOAT	HISTORIC BOAT/SHIP	HISTORIC LANDING	PREHISTORIC HABITATION	HISTORIC HABITATION	OTHER MISC.	TOTAL
<u>COUNTIES ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT</u>							
Beaufort	-	4	3	1	2	1	11
Bertie	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Camden	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Carteret	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Chowan	-	2	3	-	-	1	6
Craven	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Currituck	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Dare	-	34	-	-	-	-	34
Dates	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Denton	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Durham	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Edenton	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Franklin	-	12	-	1	1	-	14
Galveston	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Guilford	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hertford	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hyde	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Perquimans	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tyrrell	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Washington	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	2	100	6	3	3	2	116
<u>IN AND COUNTIES ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT</u>							
Edgecombe	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Malheur	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lenoir	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Martin	-	2	1	-	-	1	4
Pitt	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Wake	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
U.S. Waters	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	1	8	4	1	0	2	16
Total	3	109	10	4	3	4	133

large majority of these sites are shipwrecks, which have taken precedence over landing sites and submerged terrestrial sites in terms of priority of investigation. The former are much more visible, often documented, and frequently cluster in areas of modern navigation. This last factor necessitates their immediate study and salvage as feasible. The archeology of submerged sites is still in its infancy, and will remain so until efforts are made to locate and excavate in the aquatic environment at least a sample of the various site types encountered on land.

In general underwater archeology has lagged somewhat behind upland archeology in the refinement of its methodology. This is due not just to the chronological lag in the implementation of the programs but to the considerable differences in the characteristics of the data base. Underwater archeology requires a manifold increase in time, equipment, and especially manpower over the already labor intensive upland work. But despite this fact, agencies with planning functions - primarily the Underwater Archeology Unit and the Wilmington District - have set out broad program directions. In addition, while universities and museums continue to pursue their interests independently of these agencies, there is recent activity to bring these interests into the planning process.

In the northeastern portion of the North Carolina little underwater archeological activity took place prior to 1977. Up until that time the state's underwater archeology program had focused its attention on the Civil War shipwrecks that clustered around the Wilmington area. The Underwater Archeology Unit's location in the southernmost portion of the state has led to an inventory of submerged archeological sites which does not properly represent the rich array of submerged cultural resources lying in the coastal region of above Cape Lookout. Work conducted in the study area prior to 1979 basically was restricted to three site specific projects: the recovery of the Confederate cannon and associated artifacts from the bottom of the Roanoke River at Fort Branch near Hamilton, North Carolina; the location and investigation of the USS MONITOR off Cape Hatteras; and exploratory dives on three wrecks near Washington, North Carolina. However, recently considerably more attention has been paid to locating and investigating submerged archeological resources above Cape Lookout.

In part, this has been a result of East Carolina University's role in maritime research. Beginning in 1979 the university's history department with the Underwater Archeology Unit, sponsored summer field programs in underwater archeology and maritime historical research. These programs have resulted in intensive underwater investigations in portions of the historic harbors of Bath, Edenton and New Bern. At the same time, in 1981, East Carolina University developed and now offers a post-graduate program in maritime history and underwater research which has been active, primarily through student training exercises, in exploring the waters of northern coastal North Carolina for submerged archeological remains. The University's most recent activities have focused on the Tar and Pamlico Rivers near Washington, North Carolina and the Roanoke and Croatan Sound adjacent to the north end of Roanoke Island. Their presence in the study area offers a local center of expertise for maritime inquiries.

Table 6

Shipwrecks on the Outer Banks in the
Eastern North Carolina Study Area
(after Stick 1952).

Time Period	Vessels Lost in Study Area	Total lost on entire coast
1526-1814	11	14
1815-1838	30	31
1838-1860	78	83
1861-1865	21	58
1866-1877	50	56
1878-1893	84	100
1893-1899	33	46
1899-1918	99	114
1918	15	15
1919-1940	33	38
1942-1945	80	87

The North Carolina Maritime Museum at Beaufort is situated at the southern limits of the study area. Since its inception in the mid 1970's the maritime museum has developed a very strong program in North Carolina maritime tradition, in particular centering on locally built small craft. Although no underwater archeologists are employed, the Museum's staff of marine architects and historians, along with its exhibits furnish valuable maritime information to the professional and the public alike.

During the late 1970's an environmental review system was developed by the Underwater Archeology Unit to protect historic shipwrecks and other submerged sites from water-related construction projects. Recommendations for underwater surveys and site assessments were made through the State Historic Preservation Office, not only for federally funded projects but also for projects which require a permit, pursuant to current Federal legislation. Guidelines were jointly adopted by the Underwater Archeology Unit and the Wilmington District which provided a mechanism to determine high, medium, and low cultural resources probability for specific projects. These guidelines also identify appropriate survey methods and assessments for projects, commensurate with the nature of disturbance to the bottom and the probability of the area for containing submerged cultural resources.

In order to fulfill its responsibility to protect submerged cultural resources, the Wilmington District has developed the capability to conduct magnetometer survey and retains the services of an underwater archeologist to conduct site inspections and assessments. The majority of recent underwater archeological investigations conducted within the study area have by the Underwater Archeology Unit, the Wilmington District or by private contractors as a result of the environmental review process.

The bibliography (Appendix C) shows that limited underwater archeological investigations have been conducted throughout the study area. Reports of these activities provide the foundation for understanding the physical environment and historical context. In general, underwater portions of the study area can be broken into regions (offshore, inshore/beach, inlet, estuary and river/creek) which reflect both the physical characteristics and consequently, the type of archeological remains that exist there. The following types of underwater archeological reports provide an overview of a region serve as examples of what might be expected in the region.

offshore - OCS studies (Science Applications 1979 & Peabody Museum 1979)

inshore/beach - (Delgado 1985)

Estuary - Manteo (Wilde-Ramsing 1984) and Bath (Lawrence et.al. 1984)

River - Fort Branch (Watts et.al. 1979)

In addition to the current list of submerged archeological sites, the Underwater Archeology Unit uses a series of maps and research files to establish cultural resource potential in given areas of the state's bottom lands. The most reliable source is the list of known archeological sites. At this time the list of recorded sites is limited due to the very small percentage of bottom lands covered by systematic underwater archeological surveys. Ongoing archeological surveys and site assessments conducted by the Underwater

Archeology Unit and surveys of specific areas conducted for archeological clearance of proposed construction projects will continue to add to the data base of submerged cultural resources. As individual archeological resources are recorded in specific areas, a clearer understanding of the distribution and types of submerged cultural resources in North Carolina's waters will result.

Another source that provides some indication of abandoned cultural vessel distribution within the state is the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts and USGS Topographic quad maps. Over three hundred wrecks are plotted on these maps and although they in no way represent all the state's wrecks, they provide supplemental information to determine wreck distribution in North Carolina waters. Many charted wrecks are neither historic or significant. However, they are indicative of maritime practices or natural occurrences (i.e. ship abandoning grounds, shipping lanes, hazard areas, etc.) and thus raise the possibility of significant submerged cultural resources existing in the immediate vicinity.

Due to the limited number of known archeological sites and charted wrecks, the Underwater Archeology Unit's wreck research files are utilized to gain insight into the potential for wrecks in state waters. A major source for historical research is the "Oceanographic Atlas" produced by Duke University. Although fairly extensive this study is not a comprehensive compilation of either all known sites or all referenced wrecks lost in North Carolina. While it charts nearly seven hundred wrecks, the Unit's research files contain on the order of fifteen hundred vessels reported lost. The Unit's research files are organized by bodies of water to facilitate the determination of cultural resource potential in given areas.

The historical and management potential of the shipwreck research files is shown in a data program based on David Stick's book, The Graveyard of the Atlantic (1952) (See Appendix F) Stick's study of the Wrecks on the Outer Banks listed 534 vessels in the study area. By statistically examining this wreck data, a variety of research problems can be addressed, such as determining certain periods, areas, and vessel types that were prone to wreck occurrence. The computerization of historical wreck information is not only potentially valuable to historians but also to resource managers interested in predicting wreck occurrence.

Unfortunately many lost vessels, particularly small riverine and coastal craft, have gone unreported and thus do not exist in the historical research files. To offset this lack of historical documentation, the Research Branch of the Division of Archives and History furnishes overviews of specific areas focusing on local maritime activities (i.e. shipping traffic, shipbuilding enterprises, waterfront industries, wharves) throughout the historical period. In addition, a diachronic view of hydrographic maps of given areas may be used to determine general bottom disturbances, either natural or man-made, which could affect the existence of intact archaeological remains.

The compilation of this archeological and historical data enables the

Underwater Archeology Unit to obtain a good understanding of both maritime activities within the state and existing bottom conditions in order to determine the potential for submerged cultural resources.

Underwater archeology throughout the country has also been struggling to find itself within the disciplines of history and anthropology and it is the theories and methodologies of these fields which will define future directions for preservation planning. Within the historical camp, there are in North Carolina two major foci. One is the history of shipbuilding and the history of vernacular design in particular, and the other, period research of vessels, harbors and associated maritime industry. Within anthropology, the work of Perry (an historian), Shomette, and Leone has given rise to a broader recognition of the values of integrated, underwater, maritime and economic documentation is explicating and confirming theories of material cultural expansion and the workings of the nascent American capitalism. Such studies promise to add much needed dynamic depth to maritime studies.

Assessment of Previous Research

The occasional bibliographies of archeological research papers held by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History (Bollinger 1982; Hargrove 1980, 1981; Myers 1984, 1985) provide a way to roughly gauge the amount of work carried out in the study area. Table 7 shows the number of entries by county for each volume from 1980 to 1985. Higher figures in early years reflect the backlog of papers to be cited at that time. When plotted (figure 4-2), the summary figures reveal some interesting and not surprising trends.

By far the heaviest coverage focuses on the more densely populated counties on the Pamlico and Neuse rivers. This is expected, given the amount of residential, commercial, and resort development around the urban areas of Morehead City, New Bern, Washington, and Bath. The same area has seen substantial human settlement through all aboriginal periods as well. A similar area of heavy coverage, though less so than in the case above, occurs along the lower Chowan River and the lower and middle stretches of the Roanoke River, related to the same factors described earlier. Three gaps or areas of minimal investigation can also be discerned: Pamlico County, the pocosin-dominated areas of Washington, Tyrrell, and Hyde counties, and the northeasternmost counties of Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck. These sections, generally speaking, have low population densities and or extensive surface coverage of swamps, marsh, or pocosin.

A comparison of the site numbers for the northern and southern coastal counties (Table 3) points up the dramatic difference in numbers identified south of the Neuse River. This phenomenon is due to several factors. New Hanover County has been surveyed on a county-wide basis, while none but Hyde County in the north have been systematically covered, and in that case an atypically (for the coast) low site density has been identified, probably due to the small amount of land that is cultivable or habitable without some drainage efforts. The efforts of one indefatigable surveyor, Tucker Littleton, resulted in the identification of hundreds of sites in the vicinity of his home in Swansboro, thus tending to skew the chart of "normal" activity.

Finally, most of the archeological research effort at East Carolina University traditionally has been directed to intensive site excavation, not extensive surveys, reflecting the particular orientation of that program. Nonetheless, continuing building and development in the north Albemarle region necessitates such surveys as soon as possible, as our current knowledge indicates a probable high density of both prehistoric and historic sites.

As noted earlier, there has been little deliberate historic archeological research in the study area. Most work has taken the form of salvage excavation, with occasional work undertaken to assist in the "interpretation" of adjacent standing structures. However, there have been several interesting historical studies made which bear directly on the types of remains likely to be encountered by archeologists. A few of these are cited by way of example.

Lennon (1981) notes that early settlers in North Carolina ignored and refused repeated requests from the home country to found towns on the European model. Thus there are essentially no towns from the 1650s to around 1704. The reasons?--partly because there were no good natural ports immediately accessible to the open sea which could draw the "lucrative and low-risk commerce" seen in New England. In the next few decades after 1704 several towns finally did become a reality, among them Bath, New Bern, Beaufort, and Edenton.

Still (1981) recently completed a review of shipbuilding in one of the coastal towns, Washington. Prior to this there had been almost no research on the topic. In Bath at least one vessel was built in 1707, and there were probably others. Washington was founded in the 1770s, while shipbuilding may have begun in that area somewhat earlier. In 1790 the town was named an official portere. Elizabeth City and New Bern also appear to have been shipbuilding centers (Watts 1986), though their history and archeology is incomplete.

As with historical archeology, we may characterize the state of underwater archeological research in the study area as being in the "pioneer" stage of development (1983). There are some signs of progress. For example, surveys have been conducted to inventory shipwrecks on the Outer Banks, and remote sensing used to conduct surveys addressed to significant historical questions, e.g., locating remnants of 16th century English sites. There is a state-supported Underwater Archeological Unit located at Fort Fisher which has begun a comprehensive inventory of the state's underwater cultural resources. Efforts to date have focused on shipwreck sites, usually those most threatened by construction or engineering projects or other factors (cf. Watts et al. 1979).

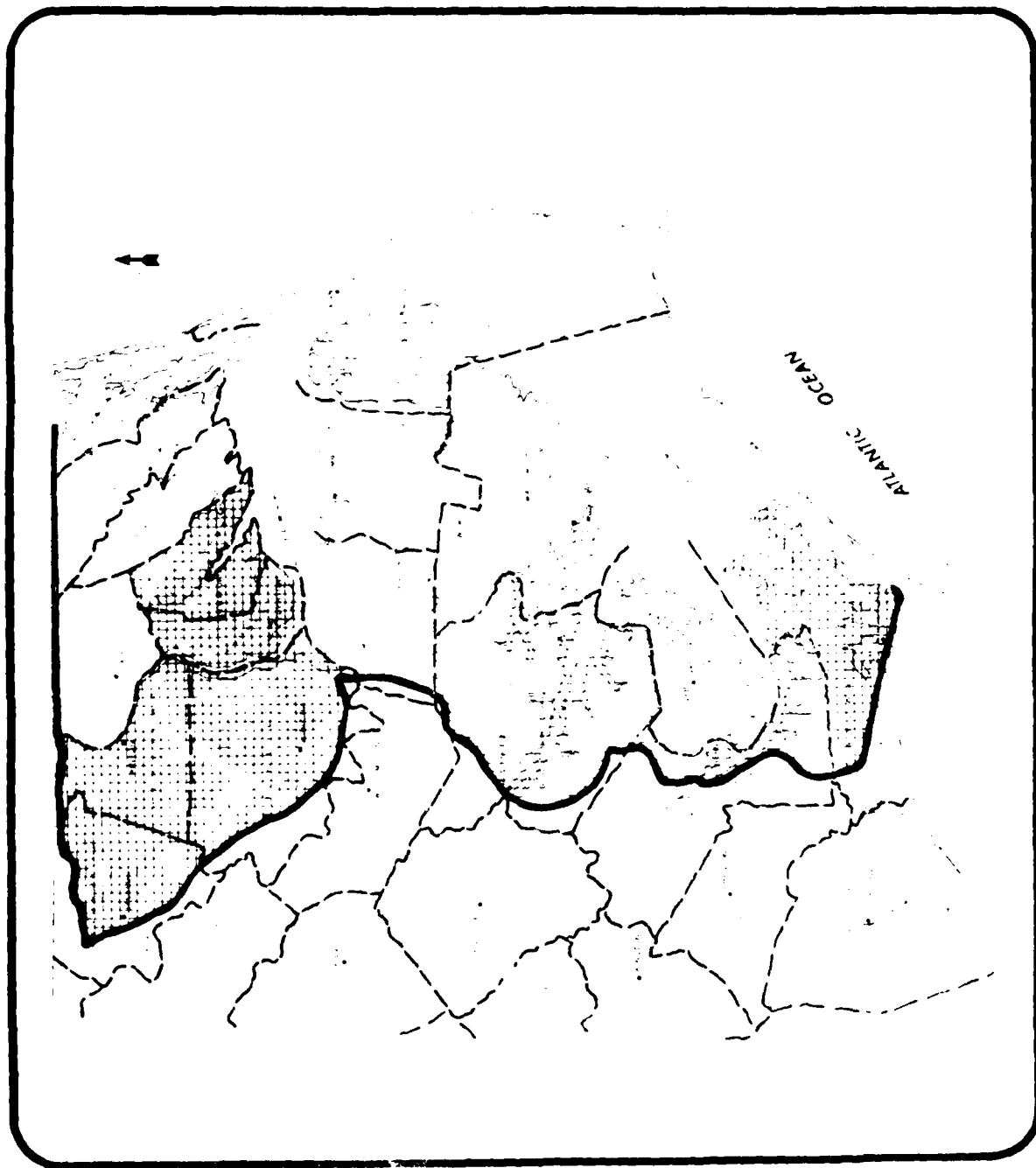
In order to foster and enhance processional studies and to meet a variety of research interests, the Corps and the Division of Archives and History are pursuing several specific program goals and are setting the stage for new regulatory review and coordination procedures. First, the state is continuing its survey of harbor fronts and other sensitive areas in an effort to identify specific significant sites or to create historic shipwreck districts (Ramsing 1985). At the same time, the Division and the Corps are cooperating to

Table 7
 Distribution of Research Reports on File at
 the Archeology Branch of the North Carolina
 Division of Archives and History
 (arranged by county)

(Data from Hargrove 1980, 1981; Bollinger 1982; Myers 1984; 1985.)

<u>County</u>	<u>Volumes of the N.C. Archeological Council Series*, with entries by volume.</u>					
	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	
Total						
Beaufort	5	6	3	6	14	34
Bertie	1	0	2	3	5	11
Camden	0	0	2	0	2	4
Carteret	6	4	4	3	12	29
Chowan	5	2	2	8	10	27
Craven	8	6	10	8	12	44
Currituck	0	1	2	3	1	7
Dare	7	5	2	9	9	32
Gates	1	0	2	2	3	8
Hertford	2	5	4	1	9	21
Hyde	0	1	0	2	5	8
Northampton	1	2	2	3	6	14
Pamlico	0	1	1	0	2	4
Pasquotank	1	0	2	3	3	9
Perquimans	0	1	4	1	8	14
Tyrrell	1	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	1	1	0	2	5	9
	39	35	42	54	106	276




*higher totals in the earlier volumes reflect the large backlog of reports from the 1970s.



**EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA
ABOVE CAPE LOOKOUT
PLANNING STUDY**

**Recorded
Archeological Sites**

LEGEND:

-  Less than 10 Entries
-  10 - 30 Entries
-  Over 30 Entries



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Wilmington, North Carolina

Scale 1:1,000,000

Figure 4-2

conduct baseline surveys at sensitive inlet channels maintained in the Corps. These surveys will alleviate the current situation wherein the Corps most often respond to survey needs within a very short-time frame due to lack of baseline data. These agencies are also cooperating in the refinement of significant criteria used to determine which sites will be spared from construction activities funded or licensed by the Federal government.

The orientation of these planning agencies is preservation and, in most places, this means avoidance of sensitive resources. For individual shipwrecks with navigation projects this is a relatively easy goal to meet since threats from navigation can be alleviated at least in part by realignment of the channel. For harbors or other large scale work or in areas where resources are concentrated, the practice of avoidance becomes much harder to implement. To this point in time, however, we have been mostly successful in monitoring such construction or recovering significant data from affected sites.

This concentration, while understandable given the great number of wrecks along this coast and recent increases in construction and sport diving, has not imbued underwater work with great respect from terrestrial archaeologists. Some criticism stems from the perception of a lack in overall direction or problem orientation. Too often, underwater programs seem to be designed, or at least publicized, as site-specific, salvage operations, with no encompassing theoretical perspective. That such work is possible is exemplified by studies in the Patuxent River of Maryland (Leone 1983).

Current Research Topics and Approaches

East Carolina University has been and is the dominant research institution in the study area regarding archeology. Research emphasis in the last several years has focused on the final prehistoric period and the earliest phases of Euroamerican settlement. This permits the use of historic documents to supplement archeological findings and provide a firm base from which to extrapolate further back in time. Consequently, much has been learned of the Colington and Cashie phases as they relate to the Algonkian and Tuscaroran occupations in the study area (see Phelps 1983 for a detailed discussion of each). The most recent work by Phelps and Green has investigated the location and nature of Algonkian settlements existing at the time of the first English explorations in the late 16th century.

Earlier time periods and their cultural phenomena are poorly understood, however. For the entire Paleoindian and most of the Archaic periods, which cover the bulk of the time span of human occupation in the study area, we possess only a handful of identified sites and no excavated ones. In a section below, items highlighted by Phelps (1983) are cited as problems worthy of attention.

Problem Areas and Planning Suggestions

Some of the problems noted earlier with using the state archives of archeological site information derive from the history of the archives themselves. Redundant information exists in some places, while in others basic categorizations are obscured. For example, both "prehistoric" and "historic" site forms are maintained, and while both are integrated into one numbering system, it is possible (and commonplace) to find historic components listed only on prehistoric site forms. Thus the total number of historic "sites" or "components" is not immediately obvious.

As indicated on table 8, about one-fifth of the sites recorded for the study area have some or all of their relevant data missing from the computer storage files of the Division of Archives and History. Much of the information is in the process of being entered, but some is simply non-existent, due to the fact that sites are recorded by both professional archeologists and laymen. Differing degrees of compliance with the recommended information categories on site forms is, therefore, neither unexpected nor unusual. Another continuing frustration is confusion and disagreement between the archeology Branch and regional archeological research centers on site numbers. Even the most famous and important sites are not immune from having several similar, but nonetheless different site numbers. Such redundancy and competition is extremely counterproductive.

The cultural information available on site forms is severely limited. In most cases the total artifact assemblage from a site is relatively small, say a hundred or fewer potsherds and a like number of lithics. A modest program to classify these collections would considerably refine our sense of changing site distributions through time and space in the study area.

Archeologists desperately need a paleoenvironmental reconstruction of the North Carolina coastal plain for the Holocene epoch, showing the general patterns of coastline mosaic of biotic environments, and the potential locations of Paleoindian and Archaic sites, now inundated, buried, and or reworked by the rising sea level.

Phelps (1983) suggests the following as important problem areas requiring research in the prehistoric archeology of the North Carolina coastal plain:

- a) Paleoindian site distributions and their correlation with Pleistocene environments;
- b) the discovery and excavation of Paleoindian and Archaic sites;
- c) the location and excavation of sites transitional between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods;

- d) Early and Middle Woodland subsistence and settlement pattern studies to better understand the changes resulting from the introduction of cultigens;
- e) excavation of sites that represent the range of types for each phase of the regional sequence.

Historic period Colonial sites should be much more numerous in the north Albemarle region than presently indicated archeologically. This area was the first to be settled on a permanent basis as English from the Virginia Colony made their way southward. The present dearth of sites can be traced primarily to a lack of survey coverage. We need historic archeological surveys that proceed from the known documentary base to problem investigation on the ground, in the archeological record.

House (1977:255, citing the work of others) suggests the following as worthy projects in historical archeological research: a) studying the development of frontier society, b) studying abandoned county seats and towns, c) collecting data bearing on "local environmental conditions and climatic change as early historic period settlement determinants." Still (1976) cites the following as important topics: shipping and transportation, shipbuilding, fishing, and military affairs.

- a) How should the Historic Period be divided temporally, i.e., what units most facilitate the conduct of research? Sites are typically recorded by century; how does this fact articulate with problems on the basis of thematic periods, e.g., "pre-Revolutionary War" or "Colonial", "pre-Civil War", "Civil War", "1866-1917"? (cf. Still 1976) or periods of nautical history (cf. Stick 1952).
- b) What are the site types for the historic period? Certainly we should be able to compose a detailed and comprehensive list that includes not only settlements, but also fishing sites, shipbuilding installations, transportation facilities, military fortifications, warehouses and shipping areas, etc. (Still 1976). In another example, Manarin (1962) cites dozens of Civil War-period camps, forts, batteries, etc. in the study area. Other possibilities include: plantation houses and outbuildings, farmsteads, slave settlements, cemeteries, Indian reservations, drainage canals and pump systems, etc.
- c) What is (are) the pattern(s) of settlement, i.e., site locations and connecting roads, if any, for the historic period in the study area? Completing this task would require "no more" than assembling the available archival and map information and transferring the relevant data to current base maps divided by some agreed upon temporal units. While admittedly a large chore, it would provide a readily available source of information that could quickly and in a relatively cost-efficient manner give useful data to archeologists engaged in both basic research and cultural resources management projects. For example, such maps portray many settlements that are now abandoned, such as Waupopin in Hyde County. These are "ready-made" historic archeological sites, awaiting only a site visit and the completion of a site form to be confirmed and recognized in the resource base.

Table 8

Status of Data Entry for Archeological Sites in the Study Area

County	No. Sites	% with data entered	% with site number but no data
Beaufort	116	78	22
Bertie	146	100	0
Camden	13	77	23
Carteret	194	91	9
Chowan	60	88	12
Craven	90	90	10
Currituck	38	61	39
Dare	57	91	9
Gates	26	81	19
Hertford	99	80	20
Hyde	35	66	34
Northampton	72	53	47
Pamlico	35	91	9
Pasquotank	8	88	12
Perquimans	65	2	98
Tyrrell	9	89	11
Washington	11	91	9
	1,074	73%	21%

- d) Historians, architectural historians, and historical archeologists must work together to develop programs or topics of research, ones that could be approached by each field in its own way in so far as possible. The development of town life, shipbuilding, and fishing in the region are obvious possibilities (cf. Lennon 1981; Still 1981).
- e) Once problem areas are defined, historic archeological surveys can be designed and executed to retrieve necessary site information.

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APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B
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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS

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APPENDIX C
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
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**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE REPORTS
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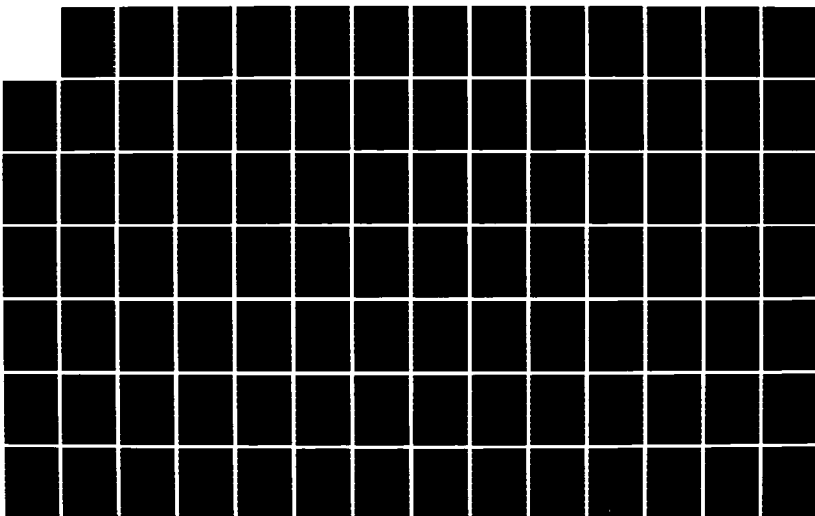
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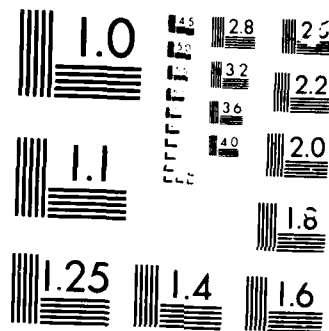
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APPENDIX D
SITE INVENTORY: HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BEAUFORT	ACRE	JOHN WINDLEY HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	AURORA	RUTLEDGE HOUSE	LIST	RES	USDA/NCDAM
BEAUFORT	AURORA	AURORA COMMERCIAL DISTRICT	NONE	COM	USDA/NCDAM
BEAUFORT	AURORA	HENRY HARDING HOME	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		HOOKER-LITCHFIELD HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
			RES		2
			NONE		3
					4
BEAUFORT	AURORA	PALMER-MARSH HOUSE	NHL	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BATH	BUZZARD HOTEL (BHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BATH	SWINDELL GENERAL STORE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
			COM		2
BEAUFORT	BATH	BATH HISTORIC DISTRICT (BHD)	NRHP	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BATH	ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH	NRHP	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BATH	AMBROSE-LODGE HOUSE SITE (BHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BONNER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		FISHERMAN'S COTTAGE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		GLEBE HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN I. ROWLAND HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN WALLACE HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		RIVERS-SANDERSON HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		ROPER-WINDLEY-BOWEN HOUSE SITE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		VAN DER VEER HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
			RES		9
			NRHP		13
					14
BEAUFORT	BATH	INTERSTATE COOPERAGE BUILDING	NONE	IND	NCDAM/FILE
	BELHAVEN				

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BEAUFORT	BELHAVEN	BELHAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH ST JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BELHAVEN	BROOKS HOUSE BULLOCK HOUSE CAPTAIN TERRILL HOUSE CLARK HOUSE HELEN BOYD HOUSE KIRK-BISHOP HOUSE LUCKTON HOUSE MIDGETT HOUSE ODEN-BOYD HOUSE TOPPING HOUSE W.C. CREDLE HOUSE	REL 3 NONE RES	REL RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BELHAVEN	BELHAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT	NONE	TRAN	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	BELHAVEN	BELHAVEN CITY HALL	NONE	NRHP	NRHP 1982
BEAUFORT	BUNYAN VIC.	ASBURY CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAM
BEAUFORT	CHOCOWINITY	MEADOWVIEW PLANTATION	NONE	AGRI	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	CHOCOWINITY	PATRICK HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	CHOCOWINITY	BONNER HOUSE (EDWARD)	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAM
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	PANTEGO HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	PANTEGO JAIL	LIST	GOVT	NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	CULLIFLER STORE JONES STORE	LIST	2	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	HEBRON METHODIST CHURCH PANTEGO CHRISTIAN CHURCH	NONE	COM	2
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	BLOUNT-JONES HOUSE (RICKS HOUSE) CREDLE HOUSE CULLIFLER HOUSE FLYNN-AYCOCK HOUSE FRISBEE-OLDS-O'NEIL HOUSE JOHNSON-JACKSON HOUSE WHITLEY HOUSE WINDLEY HOUSE (I) WINDLEY HOUSE (II)	NONE	REL RES	2 NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	PANTEGO ACADEMY	NRHP	EDU	13
BEAUFORT	PANTEGO	HAVEN WAREHOUSE	LIST	COM	16
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	BANK OF WASHINGTON-WEST END BRANCH	NONE	COM	NCDAM/FILE
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	BUILDING - 258 W. MAIN ST. (WHD) BUILDING-258 W. MAIN ST (WHD) COMMERCIAL BUILDING 120W.MARKET ST (WHD) COMMERCIAL BUILDING 162 W. MAIN ST (WHD) COMMERCIAL BUILDING-100 W.MAIN ST. (WHD) COMMERCIAL BUILDING-112 E.MAIN ST. (WHD) HAVENS WAREHOUSE (WHD) MAYO LAW OFFICE (WHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	ODD FELLOWS HALL (WHD) S R FOWLER BUILDING (WHD) TALLEY BUILDING (WHD) BANK OF WASHINGTON	NRHP	COM	NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NRHP 1979
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (WHD)	NRHP	DIST	NRHP 1980
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	US COURTHOUSE AND POST OFFICE (WHD) WASHINGTON CITY HALL AND FIREHOUSE (WHD) BEAUFORT COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NRHP 1979
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-WASHINGTON (WHD) FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH-WASHINGTON (WHD) FIRST METHODIST CHURCH-WASHINGTON (WHD) FIRST PRESB. CHURCH-WASHINGTON (WHD) SINGLETON PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH (WHD) ST PETERS EPISCOPAL CHURCH (WHD)	NRHP	GOVT	REL NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	C M BROWN HOUSE (WHD) CAPTAIN WALLACE HOUSE (WHD) CHARLES WARREN HOUSE (WHD) COL WILEY C RODMAN HOUSE (WHD) DANIEL MARSH HOUSE (WHD) DR DAVID TAYLOR HOUSE (WHD) DUMAY HOUSE (WHD) ED LONG HOUSE (WHD) FOWLE HOUSE (WHD) GEORGE LEACH HOUSE (WHD) GRIFFIN HOUSE (WHD) GRIST-RODMAN HOUSE (WHD) HAVENS HOUSE (WHD) HENRY C. DEMILLE BIRTHPLACE (WHD) HENRY RUNLEY HOUSE (WHD) HOLLYDAY HOUSE (WHD) HOUSE AND SHOP - 236 E. MAIN ST (WHD) HOUSE-119 E. FOURTH ST (WHD) HOUSE-140 E. MAIN ST (WHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE

RURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE	
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	HOUSE-215 E. FOURTH ST (WHD)	NRHP	RES NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-221 E. FOURTH ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-231 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-238 E. SECOND ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-242 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-242 E. SECOND ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-243 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-316 W. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-318 E. SECOND ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-322 N. MARKET ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-325 W. MARKET ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-326 N. MARKET ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-400 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-408 N. MARKET ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-410 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-412-414 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-413 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-420 E. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-423 E. SECOND ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HOUSE-736 W. MAIN ST (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		HYATT HOUSE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		JAMES H. HARRIS HOUSE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		JOHN HUMPHREY SMALL HOUSE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		JUDGE STEPHEN C BRAGAW HOUSE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	MYERS HOUSE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
		THE OLD WARREN PLACE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON VIC.	THOMAS HARVEY BLOUNT HOUSE		NCDAAH/FILE
		WARREN COTTAGE (WHD)		NCDAAH/FILE
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON	STATION AND FREIGHT HOUSE (WHD)	RES	47
		WASHINGTON AND JAMESVILLE RR DEPOT (WHD)	TRAN	HAER 1975 NCDAAH/FILE
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON		TRAN	2
			NRHP	71
				73
BEAUFORT	WASHINGTON VIC.	ROSEDALE	NRHP	RES NCDAAH/FILE
				130

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BERTIE	AKOSKIE	CLING BAZEMORE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	ASKEWVILLE	COWAN HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	ASKEWVILLE	D RICE HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
	ASKEWVILLE				2
BERTIE	BURDEN	ABRAM BURDEN HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BINGHAM MITCHELL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		BURDEN-TAYLOR HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		HENRY SPRUILL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
				RES	4
	BURDEN			NONE	4
					4
BERTIE	BURDEN VIC.	BURDEN-DALSEY MITCHELL HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	KELFORD	KELFORD SCHOOL HOUSE	NONE	EDU	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	KELFORD	CARTER HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		JACOBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SIMMONS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
				RES	3
				NONE	4
	KELFORD				4
BERTIE	LEWISTON	ST FRANCES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	LEWISTON	J POWELL HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
				NONE	2
BERTIE	LEWISTON	ST. FRANCES METHODIST CHURCH	NRHP	REL	NCDAM/FILE
	LEWISTON				3

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BERTIE	MERRY HILL VIC.	SCOTCH HALL	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	QUITSNA	PETER RASCOE GILLAM HOUSE SPRUILL HOUSE AND STORE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	QUITSNA	RASCOE COVERED BRIDGE	NONE	TRAN	NCDAM/FILE
	QUITSNA		NONE		3
BERTIE	REPUBLICAN	REPUBLICAN BAPTIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	REPUBLICAN	COOPER HOUSE HOUSE - N SIDE SR 1247	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				RES	2
BERTIE	REPUBLICAN	FRANCIS (KING-FREEMAN-)SPEIGHT HOUSE	NONE		3
	REPUBLICAN		NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	ROXBEL	BAZEMORE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	ROXBEL	ST MARKS EPISCOPAL CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	ROXBEL	BISHOP-PEELE-HOLLEMON-JOHNSON HOUSE COX HOUSE COX-BRYANT HOUSE COX-JILCOTT HOUSE COX-TYNES-TYLER HOUSE JIGGOTTS HOUSE JOE PEELE HOUSE JOSEPH A TYLER HOUSE PRITCHARD HOUSE RICHARD TYLER-JILCOTT HOUSE RICHARD URQUHART NORFLEET HOUSE TEASTER HOUSE W J CAPEHART HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BERTIE	ROXOBEL	WILLIAM J. CAPEHART-TYLER-BALISV HOUSE WUMBLE HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	ROXOBEL	ROXOBEL TRAIN DEPOT	NONE	TRAN	NCDAM/FILE
			NONE		17
					18
BERTIE	ROXOBEL VIC.	OAKLAND PINEVIEW (BROWNE HOUSE) WOODBOURNE	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NRHP 1979
				RES	3
			NRHP		3
					3
BERTIE	WINDSOR	WINDSOR HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WINDSOR	BOND-HASTE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
			LIST		2
BERTIE	WINDSOR	DR. HENRY VAUGHAN DUNSTAN'S OFFICE	NONE	COM	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WINDSOR	BERTIE COUNTY COURTHOUSE ANNEX	NONE	GOVT	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WINDSOR	ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WINDSOR	BOWEN HOUSE CARTER-MITCHELL-COBB HOUSE CHERRY HOUSE DAIL HOUSE EARLEY HOUSE GATLING HOUSE GILLAM HOUSE GILLAM HOUSE 103 FIFT STREET GILLAM MAKURE HOUSE GRAY HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
BERTIE	WINDSOR	GRAY-GILLAM HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		HECKSTALL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 206 KING ST			NCDAH/FILE
		J B GILLAM HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		JEREMIAH BUNCH HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MARORE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MATTHEWS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MIZELLE HOUSE - 101 W GRANVILLE ST			NCDAH/FILE
		MIZELLE HOUSE-CORNER KING AND PITT STS.			NCDAH/FILE
		PIERCE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SPELLINGS-BOND-SUTTON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SUTTON-HOGGARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		TESSIE MIZELLE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WATSON-MADRE HOUSE (ELMWOOD)			NCDAH/FILE
		WEBB-ASKEW HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WINDSOR CASTLE			NCDAH/FILE
		WOLFENDEN-HOGGARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
			RES	27	
BERTIE	WINDSOR	FREEMAN HOTEL	NONE		30
BERTIE	WINDSOR	BERTIE COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	COM	NCDAH/FILE
BERTIE	WINDSOR	ELMWOOD	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1980
		KING-BAZEMORE HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		ROSEFIELD			NCDAH/FILE
			RES	3	
			NRHP	5	
					37
BERTIE	WINDSOR VIC.	MISSELLE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE
BERTIE	WINDSOR VIC.	HOPE PLANTATION	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
		JORDAN HOUSE			NRHP 1979
			RES	2	
			NRHP	2	

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
	WINDSOR VIC.				3
BERTIE	WOODARD	CASHIE METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WOODARD	HOUSE - N SIDE SR 1500	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
			NONE		2
	WOODARD				2
BERTIE	WOODVILLE	WOODVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WOODVILLE	PUGH-URQUHART HOUSE YELLOW HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
			RES		2
			LIST		3
BERTIE	WOODVILLE	GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
BERTIE	WOODVILLE	AVERETTE HOUSE BAZEMORE HOUSE - W SIDE NC DEVEREAUX HOUSE (RUNIRORI) MORDECAI HOUSE REV ANDREW CRAIG HOUSE THE YELLOW HOUSE THOMPSON-MIZELLE HOUSE THOMPSON-URQUHART HOUSE	NONE NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
			RES		8
			NONE		9
	WOODVILLE				12
BERTIE					98
CAMDEN	BELCROSS	CALEB GRANDY HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
CAMDEN	CAMDEN	WIDOW'S SON MASONIC LODGE #75	DOE	MISC	NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
CAMDEN	CAMDEN	GREAT DISMAL SWAMP	LIST	MISC	NCDAH/FILE
CAMDEN	CAMDEN	(FORMER) CAMDEN COUNTY JAIL CAMDEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NCDAH/FILE NRHP 1979
				GOVT	2
				NRHP	2
					4
CAMDEN	CAMDEN VIC.	MILFORD (RELFE-GRICE-SAWYER) HOUSE LAMB-FEREBEE HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1981
				RES	2
				NRHP	2
					2
CAMDEN	CAMDEN VIC.				
CAMDEN	SOUTH MILLS	PEARCE'S MILL	HAER	IND	HAER 1975
CAMDEN	SOUTH MILLS	WILLIAM RILEY ABBOTT HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
					2
CAMDEN	SOUTH MILLS VIC.	BURNHAM HOUSE	DOE	RES	NRHP 1979
CAMDEN					10
CARTERET	ATLANTIC BEACH VIC.	FORT MACON	NRHP	MIL	NRHP 1979
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	CISTERN	NONE	MISC	NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	ALPHONSO WHALING MUSEUM (BHD) ATLANTIC HOTEL (BHD) BANK OF BEAUFORT (BHD) BEAUFORT FLORIST (BHD) DAVIS HOUSE HOTEL (BHD) DR. J.B. DAVIS OFFICE (BHD) FIRST CITIZENS BANK (BHD) INLET INN (BDH) ODD FELLOWS LODGE (BHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	OLD APOTHECARY SHOP (BHD) RALEIGH FURNITURE COMPANY (BHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT ACADEMY (BHD) BEAUFORT GRADED SCHOOL (BHD) BEAUFORT HIGH SCHOOL (BHD) ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL (BHD)	NRHP	COM EDU	11 NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT TOWN HALL (BHD) CARTERET COUNTY COURTHOUSE (BHD) CARTERET COUNTY HOME CARTERET COUNTY JAIL (OLD) (BHD) CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL (BHD)	NRHP	EDU GOVT	4 NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	BURNSIDES' HEADQUARTERS (BHD)	NRHP	GOVT	5
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	FRANKLIN LODGE #109 (BHD) MENTAL HEALTH & ALCOHOLISM CENTER (BHD) OLD TOWN/NEW TOWN BOUNDARY MARKER (BHD)	NRHP	MIL MISC	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	ANN STREET METHODIST CHURCH (BHD) FIRST METHODIST PARSONAGE (BHD) OLD BURYING GROUND PURVES CHAPEL (BHD) ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CEMETERY (BHD) ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (BHD) ST. STEPHEN 1ST CONGREGATIONAL CH. (BHD)	NRHP	MISC REL	3 NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	ADAMS HOUSE (BHD) ALEXANDER HOUSE (BHD) ARUNDELL HOUSE (BHD) ASA CANADY HOUSE (BHD) BALSUM HOUSE (BHD)	NRHP	REL RES	7 NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	BELCHER FULLER HOUSE (BHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BELL HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN L. JONES HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		BEVERIDGE HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		BLARE HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		BORDEN HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		BUCKMAN HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		CANADY HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		CHADWICK HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		CHAPLAIN HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		CRAMER HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		DANIEL PIVER HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		DAVIS HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		DELMAR HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		DILL HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		DOYLE HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		DUNCAN HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		E. H. LEWIS HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		FULLER HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		GABRIEL HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		GIBBLE HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		HAMMOCK HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HATSELL HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HILL HOUSE (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE 111 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE BEHIND-116 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-1002 ANN ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-1003 ANN ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-1005 ANN ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-1007 ANN ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-107 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-108 GORDON ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-108 MOORE ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-109 GORDON ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-109 POLLOCK ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-110 GORDON ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-111 GORDON ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-112 MOORE ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-113 MOORE ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-114 GORDON ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-115 BROAD ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-115 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)			NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS		TYPE	SOURCE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	HOUSE-115 ORANGE ST. (BHD)			NRHP	RES
		HOUSE-116 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-116 GORDON ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-116 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-116 ORANGE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-116 POLLACK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-116 QUEEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-118 ORANGE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-121 QUEEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-128 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-129 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-130 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-1309 FRONT ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-131 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-132 CRAVEN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-201 BROAD ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-202 POLLOCK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-204 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-205 MOORE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-205 ORANGE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-208 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-208 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-208 MARSH ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-209 MOORE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-209 ORANGE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-209 TURNER ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-210 BROAD ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-210 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-211 BROAD ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-211 MOORE ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-212 BROAD ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-212 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-213 BROAD ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-213 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-213 MARSH ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-216 LIVE OAK ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-221 GORDON ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-300 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-302 CEDAR ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-303 CEDAR ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-303 TURNER ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-304 CEDAR ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE-305 CEDAR ST. (BHD)				NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE	
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	HOUSE-305 MOORE ST. (BHD)	NRHP	RES
		HOUSE-305 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-305 TURNER ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-306 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-307 TURNER ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-308 CEDAR ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-308 MOORE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-309 CEDAR ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-309 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-310 CEDAR ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-310 QUEEN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-311 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-311 TURNER ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-312 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-313 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-314 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-315 TURNER ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-320 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-322 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-406 TURNER ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-407 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-412 ORANGE ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-417 TURNER ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-505 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-513 FRONT ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-518 BROAD ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-601 BROAD ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-603 FRONT ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-608 BROAD ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-609 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-610 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-616 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-620 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-703 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-706 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-716 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-719 FRONT ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-804 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-805 FRONT ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-808 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-910 ANN ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-813 FRONT ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-901 BROAD ST. (BHD)		NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS		TYPE	SOURCE
CARTERET	BEAUFORT		NRHP	RES		
		HOUSE-903 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-905 FRONT ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-907 FRONT ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-911 FRONT ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-912 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE-916 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		HUDGINS HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		J. DAVIS HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		J. DAVIS HOUSE-201 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		J. DUNCAN HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		J. FORELAW HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		J. H. PORTER HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JACOB HENRY HOUSE				NCDAM/FILE
		JAILER'S HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JECHONIAS PIGGOTT HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JESSE PIVER HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JOEL H. DAVIS HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN RUMLEY HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JOSEPH BELL HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		JOSIAH BELL HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		LANGDON HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		LEECRAFT HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		LEECRAFT HOUSE (II) (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		LEFFERS HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		LONGSTREET HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		LOWENBERG HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		MACE HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		MASON HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		MERWIN HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		MORSE HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		NELSON HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		OWEN-BEDFORD HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		PASQUENETTE HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		PERRY HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		PETER PIVER HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		PIGGOTT HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		SABISTON HOUSE - 124 ANN ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		SABISTON HOUSE - 307 FRONT ST. (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		SLOO HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		TAYLOR HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		W. RAMSEY HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		WARD HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE
		WHITE HOUSE (BHD)				NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	WILLIAM RICE HOUSE (BHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
				RES	178
CARTERET	BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT TRAIN STATION (BHD)	NRHP	TRAN	NCDAH/FILE
			NRHP		210
	BEAUFORT				211
CARTERET	BEAUFORT VIC.	THOMAS HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	CAPE LOOKOUT	CAPE LOOKOUT LIGHT STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
CARTERET	CEDAR POINT	OCTAGON HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE
CARTERET	HARKERS ISLAND	HARKERS ISLAND SCHOOL	NONE	EDU	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	HARLOWE VIC.	RUFUS BELL HOUSE	LIST	RES	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	HARLOWE VIC.	HARLOWE SCHOOL	NONE	EDU	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	HARLOWE VIC.	BELL FAMILY HOUSE BENJAMIN BORDEN HOUSE BENJAMIN HARDESTY HOUSE FURMAN TAYLOR HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAH USDA/NCDAH USDA/NCDAH USDA/NCDAH
			RES		4
	HARLOWE VIC.		NONE		5
					6
CARTERET	MERRIMON VIC.	MERRIMON METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	MOREHEAD CITY	CITY THEATRE	NONE	COM	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	MOREHEAD CITY	MOREHEAD CITY MUNICIPAL BUILDING	NONE	GOVT	USDA/NCDAH
CARTERET	MOREHEAD CITY	MOREHEAD CITY DEPOTS	NONE	TRAN	USDA/NCDAH
			NONE		3
	MOREHEAD CITY				3

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
CHOWAN	EDENTON	BROAD ST. POST OFFICE (EHD)	NRHP	GOVT	NCDH/FI FILE
		CHOWAN COUNTY JAIL (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		EAST CUSTOMS HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		WEST CUSTOM HOUSE (EHD)			
CHOWAN	EDENTON	PEANUT FACTORY	NRHP	GOVT	4
		EDENTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (EHD)	NRHP	IND	NCDH/FI FILE
CHOWAN	EDENTON	J.R. PAGE MASONIC LODGE (EHD)	NRHP	MISC	NCDH/FI FILE
CHOWAN	EDENTON	BEAVER HILL CEMETERY (EHD)		MISC	2
		EDENTON BAPTIST CHURCH (EHD)	NRHP	REL	NCDH/FI FILE
		EDENTON METHODIST CHURCH (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		EPISCOPAL RECTORY (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		GALE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		KADESH AME ZION CHURCH (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		OLD METHODIST CEMETERY (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		SECOND METHODIST CHURCH (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND CHURCH YARD (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		ST. PAUL'S RECTOR'S STUDY (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH			NRHP 1979
		ATHOL		REL	13
		BEVERLY HALL (EHD)			
CHOWAN	EDENTON	BLAIR HOUSE (EHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDH/FI FILE
		BOND HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		BOOTH HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		CHARLTON HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		COFFIELD HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		CRAVEN HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		DIXON-POWELL HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		EDMUND HATCH HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		ELLISON HOUSE (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		HOMESTEAD (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE
		HOUSE - 100 BLOUNT ST. (EHD)			NCDH/FI FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	NRHP	RES	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
CHOWAN	EDENTON	HOUSE - 100 S. MOSLEY ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 101 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 102 BLOUNT ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 102 W. GALE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 103 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 103 S. MOSLEY ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 104 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 104 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 105 N. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 105 S. BROAD ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 105 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 106 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 107 N. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 107 W. KING ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 108 N. BROAD ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 108 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 108 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 109 S. BROAD ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 109 W. OAKUM ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 109 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 110 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 110 W. EDEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 110 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 110 WATER ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 111 BLOUNT ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 112 E. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 112 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 112 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 113 CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 113 E. GALE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 113 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 114 W. WATER ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 116 E. GALE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 116 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 116 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 117 E. QUEEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 117 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 117 W. EDEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 118 E. GALE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 118 W. EDEN ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 119 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 135 E. CHURCH ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 143 E. GALE ST. (EHD)					NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

(COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE	
CHILMAN	EDENTON	HOUSE - 145 E. GALE ST. (EHD)	NRHP	RES NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 147 E. GALE ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 200 S. OAKUM ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 200 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 201 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 202 E. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 202 N. OAKUM ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 202 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 202 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 203 W. WATER ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 204 E. EDEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 204 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 205 E. EDEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 205 E. KING ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 205 E. WATER ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 205 S. OAKUM ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 205 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 206 BROAD ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 206 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 207 S. OAKUM ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 207 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 208 BROAD ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 208 E. KING ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 208 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 208 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 209 E. WATER ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 209 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 210 SOUTH OAKUM ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 211 E. KING ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 212 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 214 E. EDEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 214 W. CHURCH ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 214 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 215 E. EDEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 216 W. EDEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 219 W. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 221 E. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 230 E. QUEEN ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 300 N. BROAD ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 301 BROAD ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 301 S. GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 302 N. BROAD ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 304 N. BROAD ST. (EHD)		NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
CROWAN	EDENTON	HOUSE - 305 BROAD ST. (EHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 306 BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 306 S OAKUM ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 307 BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 308 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 308 S OAKUM ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 309 BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 400 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 401 N BROAD (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 402 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 405 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 407 COURT ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 408 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 409 COURT ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 409 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 410 N BROAD ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - 98 GALE ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - CORNER OF KING & COURT ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE 205 S GRANVILLE ST. (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		JAILER'S QUARTERS (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		JAMES IREDELL, JR. HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		JOHN R. WHEELER HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		JOSEPH HEWES HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		LEIGH HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		LEIGH-BUSH HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		LITTLEJOHN HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		MCNADDER			NCDAH/FILE
		MCNIDER HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		MILLEN HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		PAINE HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		PAXTON HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		SANDY POINT			NCDAH/FILE
		TREDWELL HOUSE (EHD)			NCDAH/FILE
		ALBANIA			NRHP 1979
		BARKER HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		JAMES IREDELL HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		PEMBROOKE HALL			NRHP 1979
		WESSINGTON HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		SPEIGHT HOUSE AND COTTON GIN			NRHP 1981
		STRAWBERRY HILL			NRHP 1981
			NRHP	RES	139
					180
					182

EDENTON

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
CHOWAN	EDENTON VIC.	COKE HOUSE HAUGHTON-LEAFY HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				RES	2
			LIST		2
CHOWAN	EDENTON VIC.	HAVES PLANTATION	NHL	RES	NRHP 1979
CHOWAN	EDENTON VIC.	GREENFIELD PLANTATION MULBERRY HILL SHELTON PLANTATION	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979
				RES	3
	EDENTON VIC.		NRHP		3
					6
CHOWAN	HANCOCK VIC.	BRIOLS	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
CHOWAN	TYNER	CULLINS-BAKER HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
CHOWAN					190
CHAVEN	CROATAN	CROATAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAM
CHAVEN	NEW BERN	NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT	NRHP	DIST	NRHP 1979
CHAVEN	NEW BERN	FIRST ACADEMY BUILDING (NBHD) SECOND ACADEMY BUILDING (NBHD) CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NRHP	EDU	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NRHP 1979
				EDU	3
CHAVEN	NEW BERN	NEW BERN MUNICIPAL BUILDING	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
CHAVEN	NEW BERN	BAXTER CLOCK MASONIC TEMPLE AND THEATER	NRHP	MISC	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979
				MISC	2

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE		SOURCE
CRAVEN	NEW BERN	CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY	NRHP	REL	NRHP 1979
		CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH			NRHP 1979
		CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PARISH			NRHP 1979
		FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH			NRHP 1979
		FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (NBHD)			NRHP 1979
CRAVEN	NEW BERN	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH & CEMETERY			NRHP 1979
		ST. PAULS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH			NRHP 1979
			REL		7
		BRIGHT-BISHOP HOUSE (NBHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BRINSON HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		CLARK HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		CLEAR SPRINGS PLANTATION			NCDAM/FILE
		DR. SMALLWOOD HOUSE & OFFICE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		ELIJAH CLARK HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		EUBANKS HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HATCH-WASHINGTON HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HENDREN HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 206 CHANGE ST. (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - 803 POLLACK ST. (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JERKINS-BRYAN HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JERKINS-DUFFY HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JERKINS-MOULTON HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JUDGE MAINLY HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		JUSTICE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LEECH HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		LEECH-GUION HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		LEWIS-WHITHURST HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		MCLIN-HANCOCK HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		MISS MARY HATCH HARRISON HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		MITCHELL-BRYAN HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		OLIVER HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		PRIMROSE-GILLIKEN HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		SIMPSON-OAKSMITH-PATTERSON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SLOVER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SPARROW-DANIEL HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		STEVENSON-JONES HOUSE AND OFFICE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		STIMSON HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		VAIL-MOULTON HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		WADE HOUSE (NBHD)			NCDAM/FILE
		ATTMORE-OLIVER HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		BELLAIR			NRHP 1979

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
CRAVEN	NEW BERN	BENJAMIN SMITH HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
		BLADES HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		BRVAN HOUSE AND OFFICE			NRHP 1979
		COOR BISHOP HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		COOR GASTON HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		EDWARD R. STANLY HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		ELI SMALLWOOD HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		GULL HARBOR			NRHP 1979
		HARVEY MANSION			NRHP 1979
		HAWKS HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		ISAAC TAYLOR HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		JOHN WRIGHT STANLY HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		JONES-HARVIS HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		RHEM-WALDROF HOUSE (NBHD)			NRHP 1979
		SLOVER-BRADHAM HSE (BURNSIDE'S HQ) (NBHD)			NRHP 1979
		SMITH-WHITFORD HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		STEVENSON HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		THOMAS JERKINS HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		TISDALE JONES HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		ULYSSES S. NACE HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		WILLIAM HOLLISTER HOUSE			NRHP 1979
		YORK-GORDON HOUSE			NRHP 1979
			RES		55
	NEW BERN		NRHP		69
					69
CRAVEN	WASHINGTON PARK	LANCASTER HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAH
CRAVEN					71
CURRITUCK	COROLLA	WHALEHEAD CLUB	NRHP	COM	NRHP 1981
CURRITUCK	COROLLA	CURRITUCK LIGHTKEEPER'S COTTAGE	NRHP	GOVT	NCDAH/FILE
		CURRITUCK BEACH LIGHTHOUSE			NRHP 1979
				GOVT	2
					3
	COROLLA		NRHP		3

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
CURRITUCK	COROLLA VIC.	CURRITUCK SHOOTING CLUB	NRHP	MISC	NRHP 1981
CURRITUCK	CURRITUCK	CURRITUCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
CURRITUCK	CURRITUCK	CURRITUCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1980
		CURRITUCK COUNTY JAIL			NRHP 1981
				GOVT	2
			NRHP		2
					3
CURRITUCK	SHAWBORO	SHAW HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1981
CURRITUCK	SHAWBORO VIC.	TWIN HOUSES	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
		CULONG			NRHP 1981
				RES	2
			NRHP		2
					2
					10
CURRITUCK	SHAWBORO VIC.				
DAKE	AVON	LITTLE KINNAKEET LIFE SAVING STATION	LIST	GOVT	USDA/NCDAM
DAKE	BUXTON	BUXTON CIVILIAN CONS. CORPS (CCC) CABINS	LIST	GOVT	NCDAM/FILE
DAKE	BUXTON VIC.	CAPE HATTERAS LIGHT STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
DAKE	DUCK VIC.	CAFFEYS INLET LIFESAVING STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
DAKE	EAST LAKE VIC.	EAST LAKE METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAM
		EAST LAKE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH			USDA/NCDAM
				REL	2
DAKE	EAST LAKE VIC.	NANCY GAIN CABIN	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAM
			NONE		3
					3

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
DARE	FRISCO VIC.	CREED'S HILL LIFESAVING STATION	LIST	GOVT	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	HATTERAS	DURANTS LIFE SAVING STATION	LIST	GOVT	NCDAAH/FILE
DARE	HATTERAS	HATTERAS WEATHER STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
	HATTERAS				2
DARE	KILL DEVIL HILLS	KILL DEVIL HILLS LIFE SAVING STATION	LIST	GOVT	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	KITTY HAWK	WRIGHT BROTHERS HANGAR BUILDING	LIST	IND	NCDAAH/FILE
DARE	KITTY HAWK	HARRIS MIDGETT HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	KITTY HAWK	KITTY HAWK LIFE SAVING STATION	NRHP	GOVT	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	KITTY HAWK	WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL	NRHP	MISC	NRHP 1979
			NRHP		2
	KITTY HAWK				4
DARE	KITTY HAWK VIC.	CARTER BECHTOLD HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	MANNS HARBOR	MOUNT CARME METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	MANTEO	DARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE	LIST	GOVT	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	MANTEO	MT. OLIVE METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAAH
DARE	MANTEO	BEN CREEF HOUSE JOHN EVANS HOUSE PUGH-MEEKINS HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH USDA/NCDAAH USDA/NCDAAH
				RES	3
			NONE		4
DARE	MANTEO	GEORGE WASHINGTON CREEF HOUSE THEODORE S. MEEKINS HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAAH/FILE NRHP 1984
			NRHP	RES	2
					2

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
	MANTEO				7
DARE	MANTEO VIC.	DRINKWATER'S FOLLY	LIST	RES	USDA/NCDAM
DARE	MANTEO VIC.	ROANOKE ISLAND BAPTIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAM
DARE	MANTEO VIC.	ESTHER MEEKINS HOUSE ETHERIDGE HOUSE GEORGE WRIGHT WESCOTT HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAM USDA/NCDAM USDA/NCDAM
				RES	3
				NONE	4
DARE	MANTEO VIC.	FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	NRHP	PROT	NRHP 1979
	MANTEO VIC.				6
DARE	NAGS HEAD	FIRST COLONY HOUSE FEARING HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE USDA/NCDAM
				RES	2
			LIST		2
DARE	NAGS HEAD	CAROLINA MOTOR HOTEL	NONE	COM	USDA/NCDAM
DARE	NAGS HEAD	DR. FRANK GRAHAM HOUSE GEORGE MIDGETT HOUSE JAMES HOUSE SAM JONES HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAM USDA/NCDAM USDA/NCDAM USDA/NCDAM
				RES	4
				NONE	5
DARE	NAGS HEAD	ARLINGTON HOTEL. (NHBCHD) CAPTAIN EDWARD OUTLAW COTTAGE (NHBCHD) SAINT ANDREWS BY THE SEA (NHBCHD) WINSTON COTTAGE. (NHBCHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				COM	4

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
DARE	NAGS HEAD	BODIE ISLAND LIGHT STATION BODIE ISLAND LIFESAVING STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NCDAH/FILE NRHP 1980
				GOVT	2
			NRHP		6
					13
DARE	NAGS HEAD VIC.	NAGS HEAD BEACH COTTAGES HISTORIC DIST.	NRHP	DIST	NRHP 1979
DARE	RODANTHE	CHICAMACOMICO BOATHOUSE	LIST	GOVT	NCDAH/FILE
DARE	RODANTHE	LOURINA MIDGETT HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAH
DARE	RODANTHE	CHICAMACOMINO LIFE SAVING STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NCDAH/FILE
					3
DARE	RODANTHE VIC.	OREGON INLET STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
DARE	STUMPY POINT	STUMPY POINT VILLAGE	NONE	DIST	USDA/NCDAH
DARE	STUMPY POINT	SHILOH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDAH
			NONE		2
					2
DARE	STUMPY POINT				
DARE	WANCHESE	WANCHESE ACADEMY	NONE	EDU	USDA/NCDAH
					51
GATES	BUCKLAND	BUCKLAND	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
GATES	GATES	JOSEPH FREEMAN HOSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE
GATES	GATES	FREEMAN (STATELINE) HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
					2
GATES	GATES VIC.	SAVAGE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
GATES	GATESVILLE	GATES COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
GATES	GATESVILLE VIC.	MERCHANT'S MILL POND HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAH/FILE
GATES	GATESVILLE VIC.	ELMWOOD PLANTATION	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
GATES	GATESVILLE VIC.				2
GATES					7
HERTFORD	AHOSKIE	FARMERS ATLANTIC BANK (AHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	AHOSKIE	AHOSKIE HISTORIC DISTRICT (AHD)	NRHP	DIST	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	AHOSKIE	JAMES NEWSOME HOUSE OVERTON HOUSE (AHD) WILLIAM MITCHELL HOUSE (AHD) KING-CASPER-WARD-BAZEMORE HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NRHP 1979 NRHP 1984
				RES	4
	AHOSKIE		NRHP		6
					6
HERTFORD	AHOSKIE VIC.	WARREN-WINBOURE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	AHOSKIE VIC.	OLD MITCHELL FARM	NRHP	AGRI	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	AHOSKIE VIC.	MULBERRY GROVE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1982
			NRHP		2
	AHOSKIE VIC.				3
HERTFORD	LOFIELD	DEANE HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	COMO	VERNON PLACE	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	COMO VIC.	EDWARD MURPHY HOUSE HUNTING WILD	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
			RES		2

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HERTFORD	COMO VIC.	HOPE PLANTATION HOUSE RIDDICK HOUSE	LIST		2
			NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979
			RES		2
HERTFORD	COMO VIC.	CAPT. LANGLEY TAYLOR HOUSE	NRHP		2
					4
			LIST	RES	NCDH/FILE
HERTFORD	MENOLA	SNIPES HOUSE SNIPES-VINSON HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE NCDH/FILE
			RES		2
			NONE		2
HERTFORD	MENOLA	HOUSE E. SIDE 1160 3 MI. E JCT. 1142	NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE
			NONE	AGRI	NCDH/FILE
			NRHP	COM	NRHP 1979
HERTFORD	MURFREESBORO	WILLIAM REA STORE	NRHP	DIST	NRHP 1979
			NRHP	EDU	NRHP 1979
			NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979
HERTFORD	MURFREESBORO	MURFREESBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT (MHD)			NRHP 1979
					NRHP 1984
			RES		6
HERTFORD	MURFREESBORO	JOHN WHEELER HOUSE (MHD)	NRHP		
					9
HERTFORD	MURFREESBORO	MELROSE MYRICK HOUSE ROBERTS-VAUGHN HOUSE THE COLUMNS (MHD) MYRICK-VEATES-VAUGHAN HOUSE (MHD)			

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
	MURFREESBORO				10
HERTFORD	MURFREESBORO VIC.	GOODMAN-JENKINS HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	MURFREESBORO VIC.	THE CEDARS	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1984
	MURFREESBORO VIC.				2
HERTFORD	ST. JOHNS XROADS	COOK HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	WINTON	JOHN VANN PLACE	NONE	RES	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	WINTON	C. S. BROWN SCHOOL	NRHP	EDU	NCDAH/FILE
HERTFORD	WINTON	GREY GABLES/JAMES S. MITCHELL HOUSE MITCHELL HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
			RES		2
	WINTON		NRHP		3
					4
					36
HERTFORD					
HYDE	BEULAH	SPENCER'S STORE	NONE	COM	NCDAH/FILE
HYDE	BEULAH	BELUAM PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAH/FILE
HYDE	BEULAH	DENTON LUPTON HOUSE EUREKA BUNK HOUSE GEORGE JENNETTE HOUSE JIM SEARS HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE NCDAH/FILE
			RES		4
			NONE		6
					6
HYDE	BEULAH				
	CURRITUCK VIC.	SAMUEL LINCOLN FISHER HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	HENRY T. GIBBS HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	BOOMER HOUSE & STORE	NONE	COM	NCDAM/FILE
		ENGLEHARD BOARDING HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GIBBS STORE			NCDAM/FILE
		MIDYETTE MOTEL			NCDAM/FILE
		S.S. NEIL STORE			NCDAM/FILE
		SAM GIBBS STORE			NCDAM/FILE
		W.E. COX STORE			NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	NORTHAN SCHOOL	NONE	EDU	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	ENGLEHARD POST OFFICE (FORMER)	NONE	GOVT	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	1ST ENGLEHARD HS/ENGLEHARD BAPTIST CH. ENGLEHARD METHODIST CHURCH (FORMER) HOLINESS CHURCH PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH OF CHRIST	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	ALBIN SWINDEL HOUSE ANSON GIBBS HOUSE (I) BENJAMIN SPENCER HOUSE BRINN-GIBBS HOUSE C. MAX GUTHRIE HOUSE CHARLIE FARROW HOUSE CHARLIE PAYNE HOUSE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SPENCER HOUSE DAVIS-GIBBS HOUSE GUTHRIE HOUSE HOUSE N. SIDE 1320 0.1 MI. NE. JCT 1319 ISAIAH GIBBS HOUSE JEPHTHA ROSE HOMESTEAD JOHN EDWARD SPENCER HOUSE JOHN GIBBS HOUSE (I) JONES-SAUNDERSON HOUSE LEE & CLAY GIBBS HOUSE LUCAS HOUSE NORTHAN-MARSHALL HOUSE SAM SPENCER HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD	SAMUEL SPENCER HOUSE SARAH HARRIS HOUSE SILVERTON-FARROW HOUSE SPENCERCOX HOUSE TOM GIBBS HOUSE TOM MARSHALL HOUSE TOM SWINDELL HOUSE TWYFORD HOUSE WILLIAM JOHN SPENCER HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
			RES		29
	ENGLEHARD		NONE		42
					43
HYDE	ENGLEHARD VIC.	ENGLEHARD METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	ENGLEHARD VIC.	ANSON GIBBS HOUSE (II) BAUM-FULFORD HOUSE GEORGE E. DAVIS HOUSE (I) HOUSE N. SIDE 1315 1.4 MI. E. JCT 1311 HOUSE W. SIDE 1311 0.5 MI. N. JCT 1315 HOUSE W. SIDE 1311 0.9 MI. N. JCT. 1315 I. B. WATSON HOUSE JONES GIBBS HOUSE (II) SPENCER-BURRUS-DAVIS HOUSE SPENCER-SAUNDERSON-DAVIS HOUSE ANSON HOUSE JEANETTE HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE USDA/NCDAM USDA/NCDAM
			RES		12 13
HYDE	ENGLEHARD VIC.	WYNNE'S FOLLY	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
	ENGLEHARD VIC.				14
HYDE	FAIRFIELD	E. S. O'NEIL STORE (FHD) FAIRFIELD CHRISTIAN CHURCH (FHD) J. A. MANN STORE (FHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				COM	3

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS			TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT (FHD)	NRHP		DIST		NCDAH/FILE
HYDE	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD NEGRO SCHOOL (FORMER) (FHD)	NRHP		EDU		NCDAH/FILE
HYDE	FAIRFIELD	ALL SAINTS ESPISCOPAL CHURCH (FHD)	NRHP		REL		NCDAH/FILE
		BETHLEHEM PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS N. SIDE 1301 (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FAIRFIELD METH. EPIS. CH. PARSONAGE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FAIRFIELD BAPTIST PARSONAGE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FAIRFIELD CEMETERY PAVILION (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FAIRFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CH. (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FAIRFIELD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CH. (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		STAR OF ZION DISCIPLE CHURCH (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
					REL	9	
HYDE	FAIRFIELD	A. J. RUE HOUSE (FHD)	NRHP		RES		NCDAH/FILE
		ALBERT CARTWRIGHT HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		ALEX ROBERTS (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		ALVIN WILLIAMS HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		AUTHOR GRAHAM HARRIS HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		BENJAMIN NIXON HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		BURRUS HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CALHOON BROWN HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CARTER-MURRAY HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CARTER-STUDDERT HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CASON EMERY SWINDELL HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CHADWICK-BALLANCE HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CLARENCE SPENCER HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CREDLE-MANN HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CUTRELL HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		CUTRELL-WILLIAMS HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		DAVID CARTER HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		DAVID HEZEKIAH CARTER HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		DR. JOSEPH ALLEN MANN HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		DR. ROBERT NIXON CARTWRIGHT HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		EDWARD NAPOLEAN SPENCER HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FRANK YOUNG HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		FREDRICK SPENCER HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HENRY CLAY CARTER HOUSE (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE - JCT. SR 1305 & 1306 (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE E. SIDE 1309 .03MI. N. JCT 1305 (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE N. SIDE 1311 3.3MI. E. JCT 1312 (FHD)					NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	FAIRFIELD	HOUSE N. SIDE 1501 1/2 MI. E. OF TOWN	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		HOUSE W. SIDE 1 1/2 MI. N. OF TOWN	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		ISAAC CUTHBERT HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		ISALAH CARTER HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		JAMES BLAKE HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		JOHN AND THOMAS MANN HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		JOHN GRAHAM MANN HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		JOSEPH MANN HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		JOSEPH SWINDELL HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		LABAN BALLANCE HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		LAURA BLACKWELL HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		LEONARD LEE ROE HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		MARTHA WILLIAMS SIMMONS HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		MAY HERBERT A. SIMMONS HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		NEIL HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		PATRICK SIMMONS HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		SAM SAULER HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		SAMUEL LINDSAY SWINDELL HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		SARAH BAUM HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		STANLEY D. NEIL HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS BAUM HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS GAIL AND MILDRED HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS JONES HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS MANN HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS SMITH BURRIS HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WALTER SPENCER HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WALTON CARTER HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WARREN MANN HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILL BAUM HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILL CUTRELL HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM GASTON MURRAY HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM MURRAY HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM SYLVESTER CARTER HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM THOMAS SIMMONS HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM WILLIAMS HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		ZEB WATSON HOUSE (FHD)	RES	RES	NCDAH/FILE

RES	63
NRHP	77
FAIRFIELD	77

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	FAIRFIELD VIC.	JOHN AND THOMAS MANN HOUSES WILLIAM SYLVESTER CARTER HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				RES	2
			LIST		2
HYDE	FAIRFIELD VIC.	THOMAS HENRY JENNETTE HOUSE			2
			NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	LAKE LANDING	ADAMS INN (LLHD) JOHN EDWARD SPENCER STORE (LLHD)	NRHP	COM	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				COM	2
HYDE	LAKE LANDING	BOOMER-BRIDGEMAN HOUSE (LLHD) DOCTOR WESTON HOUSE (OLD) (LLHD) DR. HUGH JONES HOUSE (LLHD) ENSLEY MIDYETTE HOUSE (LLHD) GEORGE E. DAVIS HOUSE (II) (LLHD) JAMES ROBINSON FISHER HOUSE (LLHD) JOSEPH SPENCER MANN HOUSE (LLHD) L.L. GIBBS HOUSE (LLHD) RILEY MURRAY HOUSE (LLHD) SAMUEL FISHER HOUSE (LLHD) SWINDELL-MANN HOUSE (LLHD) TOM SANDERSON HOUSE (LLHD) WILLIAM WATSON BOOMER HOUSE (LLHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	LAKE LANDING	MIDDLETOWN COMERCIAL DISTRICT			13 15
			NRHP	RES	
					16
HYDE	LAKE LANDING VIC.	BELL-JENNETTE HOUSE G. I. WATSON HOUSE I. B. WATSON HOUSE O'NEAL MIDGETT HOUSE PREACHER WATSON HOUSE	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	LAKE LANDING VIC.	BELL-JENNETTE HOUSE G. I. WATSON HOUSE I. B. WATSON HOUSE O'NEAL MIDGETT HOUSE PREACHER WATSON HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	LAKE LANDING VIC.	BELL-JENNETTE HOUSE G. I. WATSON HOUSE I. B. WATSON HOUSE O'NEAL MIDGETT HOUSE PREACHER WATSON HOUSE			5

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	LAKE LANDING VIC.	CREADLE FAMILY HOUSE	LIST		6
		FISHER-WESTON HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCOAH
		GEORGE STEPHENSON BRIDGEMAN HOUSE			USDA/NCOAH
		JEANETTE HOUSE #2			USDA/NCOAH
		JOSEPH SPENCER MANN HOUSE			USDA/NCOAH
		RILEY MURRAY HOUSE			USDA/NCOAH
HYDE	LAKE LANDING VIC.	TOM SANDERSON HOUSE			USDA/NCOAH
		INKWELL	RES		7
			NONE		7
HYDE	MARKLEVILLE	ALEX SPRING HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
		CHARLIE GREEN HOUSE			14
		JOHN RUFFIN HOUSE			
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN	MILL HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN	ELISHA SEWELL HOUSE	RES		4
		JOSEPH YOUNG HOUSE			4
		MARCUS SWINDELL HOUSE			4
		YOUNG-ROPER-JARVIS HOUSE			
			LIST	RES	NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN	FREIGHT OFFICE	RES		4
		J. MONTIER HALL BUILDING			
		MANN-GIBBS STORE			
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN		NONE	COM	NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE
					NCOAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN	MIDDLETOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GIBBS HOUSE (II)	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JENNETTE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		CAPTAIN ROBERT BURRUS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DR. FRANCES GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DR. FRANKLIN GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DR. OSCAR GIBB HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ED GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		EDWARD LUTEN GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		FREDERICK SMITH ROPER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		HENRY GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - E. SIDE 1105 .5 MI. N. JCT. 1114			NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		MANN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		MARTHA GIBBS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		MONROE STANLEY HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		OSMAN COX HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ROBERT CARTER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SANDERSON-SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SIMMONS MANN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		WILL MIDGETTE TENANT HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
			RES		20
			NONE		24
HYDE	MIDDLETOWN	BENJIMAN FRANKLIN GIBBS HOUSE (I)	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE
	MIDDLETOWN				29
HYDE	NEBRASKA	MARCUS BALLANCE STORE	NONE	COM	NCDAM/FILE
		STORE- S.SIDE 1110 .98 MI. W. 1116			NCDAM/FILE
		WATSON STORE			NCDAM/FILE
			COM		3
HYDE	NEBRASKA	MT. ZINAI MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	NEBRASKA	BARBER-ROPER-PAYNE HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN BALLANCE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		CHARLIE B. MCKINNEY HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DAVID BALLANCE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	NEBRASKA	ELISTON BALLANCE HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE
		GEORGE ISRAEL WATSON HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		JAMES RILEY MCKINNEY HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		JOHN WILLIAM CARAWAN HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		JOSEPH HENRY CUTHRELL HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		MANN-PAYNE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		MARCUS BALLANCE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		MT. PILGRAM BAPTIST CHURCH			NCDH/FILE
		OCTAVIS BALLANCE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		PREACHER WATSON'S HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		PUGH-FARROW HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		SANFORD LONG HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		SWINDELL-BARBER HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WALTER GIBBS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WARREN-FARROW HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WILL MIDGETT HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WILLIAM S. DUFFY HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WILLIAM WALLACE MIDGETTE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		XENIA MCKINNEY HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
			RES		23
	NEBRASKA		NONE		27
					27
HYDE	NEBRASKA VIC.	WATSON HOUSE	LIST	RES	USDA/NCDH
		BARBER PLACE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDH
		GEORGE ISRAEL HOUSE			USDA/NCDH
			RES		2
			NONE		2
	NEBRASKA VIC				3
HYDE	NEW HOLLAND	MATTAMUSKEET LODGE	DOE	RES	NRHP 1980
		WESTON STORE	NONE	COM	NCDH/FILE
		ALONZA O'NEAL HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	NEW HOLLAND	BENSON-HOWARD HOUSE			NCDH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	NEW HOLLAND	DR. JONES HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		HOUSE - N. SIDE 1122 .1 MI. E. JCT. 1121			NCDAM/FILE
		JAMES BERRY HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LAURA WESTON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		MARY MASON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SAMUEL WESTON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SWINK HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		TOM WESTON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
			RES	10	
			NONE	11	
HYDE	NEW HOLLAND			12	
		OCRACOE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
		OCRACOE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS QUARTERS	LIST	GOVT	NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	OCRACOE		LIST		2
		ALBERT STYRON STORE	NONE	COM	NCDAM/FILE
		ISLAND INN			NCDAM/FILE
		JACK WILLIS STORE			NCDAM/FILE
		LESLIE GARRISH TAVERN			NCDAM/FILE
		OLD WAHAB HOTEL/BLACKBEARDS LODGE			NCDAM/FILE
		QUORK HAMMOCK HUNTING LODGE			NCDAM/FILE
		SOUND FRONT INN			NCDAM/FILE
HYDE	OCRACOE	OCRACOE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
					7
HYDE	OCRACOE	ABNER BENNETT HOWARD COTTAGES	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		ALBERT STYRON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		AMASA FULCHER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ANDREW S. SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN D. GASKILL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN FULCHER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		BENJAMIN JOSEPH GARRISH JR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		BERKLEY CASTLE			NCDAM/FILE
		BEVERLY MOSS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	OCRACOKE	BRAD HOWARD HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		CAPTAIN GEORGE GREGORY HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		CAPTAIN LEON WESLEY AUSTIN SR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		CASWELL WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		CHARLES S. TOLSUN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		CHARLES W. GARRISH JR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DALLAS WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DAVID S. WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DAVID WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DEZZIE BRAGG HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ELIJAH STYRON JR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ELIJAH STYRON SR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ELISHIA BALLANCE SR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		EMORY PEEL FOSTER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ETTA SCARBOROUGH HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		FRANK T. FULCHER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GEORGE SIMPSON JR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GEORGE W. O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GILBERT O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GILLIS RADDICK HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		H. J. WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		HALLAS A. BRAGG HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		HARBORSIDE COTTAGE			NCDAM/FILE
		HOWARD F. O'NEAL HOUSE (I)			NCDAM/FILE
		HOWARD F. O'NEAL HOUSE (II)			NCDAM/FILE
		JACK WILLIS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JACOB WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JAMES HATTAN WAHAB HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JAMES HENRY GARRISH HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JAMES STYRON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JESSE GREY HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN SMALL MCWILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN T. O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JULIAN BELL STYRON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LAMBERT COTTAGE			NCDAM/FILE
		LAWRENCE HOWARD COTTAGE			NCDAM/FILE
		LEONARD WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LLOYD SIMPSON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LONNIE BURRUS SR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		MARTIN C. DIXON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		MILLARD FILMORE WILLIAMS SR. HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		NATHAN SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		NEEDHAM SIMPSON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	OCRACOE	PARSONAGE METH. EPIS. CH. (FORMER)	NONE	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		PRESTON GARRISH HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		RICHARD F. O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		ROBERT GASKILL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SAMUEL JONES SR. HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SIMON B. HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SIMON GARRISH HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SIMON O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SLYVESTER TOLSUN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		STACEY HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SULLIVAN GARRISH HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SUMMERS SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		TAYLOR COTTAGE			NCDAH/FILE
		THADEUS C. GASKINS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		THE DUPLEX			NCDAH/FILE
		THE GREEN APARTMENTS			NCDAH/FILE
		THEODORE RONTHALER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS W. HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		TILMAN W. O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		TOM BALLANCE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		W.C. THOMAS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WALTER O'NEAL HOUSE (I)			NCDAH/FILE
		WALTER O'NEAL HOUSE (II)			NCDAH/FILE
		WARREN SCARBOROUGH HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WARREN WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WHITTIER'S COTTAGE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILL WILLIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM A. HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM E. HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM FULCHER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM GASKINS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM HINMAN HOWARD HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM I. O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMPSON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM O'NEAL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM SCARBOROUGH SR. HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM ELLIS WILLIAM COTTAGE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLSON JACKSON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
			RES	91	
			NONE	99	

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	OCRACOE	OCRACOE LIGHT STATION	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
	OCRACOE				102
HYDE	PONZER	ST. JOHNS EPISCOPAL CHURCH	LIST	REL	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	PONZER	MOUNT OLIVE SCHOOL	NONE	EDU	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	PONZER	MOUNT OLIVE CHURCH OF CHRIST	NONE	REL	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	PONZER	AINSLEY HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE
		ALBERT RUSS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		BRINN-DUNN HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		CALEB L. DAVIS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		CLEVE SMITHWICK HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		ERNEST MORRIS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		EUODIUS STOWE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		F. LAFVETTE SATTERTHWAITTE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		GEORGE SATTERTHWAITTE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		JAMES ED SMITHWICK HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		JAMES KELLY VOLIVA HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		LOWE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		MANNING HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		MANNING-DAVIS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		NATHANIEL DAVIS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		SAMMY LOWE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		THOMAS SMITHWICK HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		W.N.B. SATTERTHWAITTE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WILLIAM MCKENSEY SMITHWICK HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
	PONZER		NONE	RES	19
					21
					22
HYDE	PONZER VIC.	MT. OLIVE CHURCH AND CEMETERY	NONE	REL	USDA/NCDH
HYDE	ROSE BAY	ROSE BAY SCHOOL FOR BLACKS	LIST	EDU	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	ROSE BAY	ROSE BAY SCHOOL FOR WHITES	NONE	EDU	NCDH/FILE
		SCHOOL BUILDING (FORMER)		EDU	NCDH/FILE
					2

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	ROSE BAY	CARAWAN-GREEN HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE
		CARAWAN-O'NEIL HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		CHADWICK HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		GRIMES-CREEDLE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		OLIVER SWINDELL HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
HYDE	ROSE BAY	THOMAS BRIDGMAN HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		ROSE BAY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH			USDA/NCDH
			RES		7
			NONE		9
			NRHP	RES	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	ROSE BAY	GEORGE V. CREEDLE HOUSE			11
		SCRANTON POST OFFICE (FORMER)	NONE	GOVT	NCDH/FILE
		SCRANTON CHRISTIAN CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDH/FILE
			NONE	RES	NCDH/FILE
HYDE	SCRANTON	JIM CLARK HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		NOBLE HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		POLSON HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		REUBE HARRIS HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		SUPERVISOR'S HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
HYDE	SCRANTON	THOMAS CALVIN BISHOP HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WATSON-DUNBAR HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
		WILLIAM SELBY SPENCER HOUSE			NCDH/FILE
			RES		8
			NONE		10
HYDE	SCRANTON				10
		RUSSELL HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDH
		JORDAN STORE	NONE	COM	NCDH/FILE
		NAPOLEON SEARS STORE			NCDH/FILE
			COM		2
HYDE	SLADESVILLE		NONE	EDU	NCDH/FILE
		HYDE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL			

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	SLADESVILLE	SLADEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL LUNCHROOM	NONE	EDU	NCDAM/FILE
				EDU	2
HYDE	SLADESVILLE	EPWORTH METHODIST CHURCH			
		SLADESVILLE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH	NONE	REL	NCDAM/FILE
		ZION TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH			NCDAM/FILE
				REL	3
HYDE	SLADESVILLE	B. D. BRINN HOUSE			
		BEN MANNING HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		BRYAN JORDAN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		DR. HOOTEN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		FORTESCUE-WAHLB HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GEORGE SWINDELL HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GILL NEWMAN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GRATZ CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		J. M. CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JARVIS-ELIXSON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JARVIS-SEARS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JEFF AND SALLY CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JORDAN-CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LUPTON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		RUSSELL-FORTESCUE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SAMMY SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SAMUEL LINCOLN FISCHER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SWINDELL JARVIS HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		SWINDELL-CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		TOM WARREN HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		WILLIAM CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON FORTISCUE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		ZACK CREDELE HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
				RES	23
			NONE		30
					30
HYDE	SLADESVILLE				
HYDE	SLADESVILLE VIC.	ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH	LIST	REL	USDA/NCDAM
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	BANK OF HYDE	NONE	COM	NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	BOOMER'S MARKET	NONE	COM	NCDAH/FILE
		GEORGE W. HODGES BUILDING			NCDAH/FILE
		HOWARD A. WILLIAMS STORE			NCDAH/FILE
		M.M. SWINDELL BUILDING			NCDAH/FILE
		SWINDELL-LUPTON HOTEL			NCDAH/FILE
				COM	6
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	MCGOWAN SCHOOL	NONE	EDU	NCDAH/FILE
		SWANQUARTER HIGH SCHOOL			NCDAH/FILE
				EDU	2
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	JONES SMOKEHOUSE	NONE	MISC	NCDAH/FILE
		BAPTIST CHURCH PARSONAGE	NONE	REL	NCDAH/FILE
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH			NCDAH/FILE
		PINEY GROVE CHURCH OF CHRIST			NCDAH/FILE
		PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH			NCDAH/FILE
		SWANQUARTER BAPTIST CHURCH			NCDAH/FILE
		SWANQUARTER CHRISTIAN CHURCH			NCDAH/FILE
				REL	6
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	'THE ANTIQUE' WATSON HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		ALEXANDER BERRY HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		BALLANCE-SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		BERRY-HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		BRIDGMAN-BERRY-BROWN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		BROWN-HODGES HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		CHARLES EDWARD CAHOON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		CHARLIE HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		CREDLE-JONES HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		CREDLE-WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		DALLAS HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		DANIEL HODGES HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		E.B. SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		ENSLEY-SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		FENNER CHERRY HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		HANKINS HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		HARRIS-CARAWAN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
HYDE	SWANQUARTER	HARRIS-GIBBS HOUSE	NONE	RES	NCDAH/FILE
		HARRIS-WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		ISAIAH CREDLE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		JOE SWINDELL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		JOHN BERRY JR. HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		JOHN M. BERRY HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		JOHN ROBERTS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		LEE-CARAWAN-CREDLE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		LLEWELLEN-HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MAJOR FISHER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MANN-CAHOON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MANN-HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MARSH JARVIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MAYSEL SAWYER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MCGOWAN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MCGOWAN-BERRY HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MCGOWAN-CAHOON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		MILTON CREDLE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		PINK CREDLE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		R. E. WINDLEY HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		REV. SAMUEL SWANN BARBER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		S.D. MANN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SAM TUNNELL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SWINDELL-CARAWAN HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		SWINDELL-SPENCER HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS DUPREE HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS HARRIS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS LEE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		THOMAS WILSON HARRIS JR. HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		TIM BERRY HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		TUNNEL-WILLIAMS HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		VOLIVA HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WESTON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILL SWINDELL HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILL WATSON HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM BATEMAN JARVIS KITCHEN			NCDAH/FILE
		WILLIAM DAVID CREDLE HOUSE			NCDAH/FILE
HYDE	SWANQUARTER		NONE	RES	56
			NRHP	GOVT	71
					72
		HYDE COUNTY COURTHOUSE			

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
HYDE	SWANQUARTER VIC.	AMITY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT HYDE COUNTY PLANTATION DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE NCOAH/FILE
					2
			LIST		2
HYDE	SWANQUARTER VIC.	MATTAMUSKEET PUMP STATION	NRHP	MISC	NRHP 1981
	SWANQUARTER VIC.				3
HYDE					501
NORTHAMPTON	JACKSON	BANK OF NORTHAMPTON BUILDING	DOE	COM	NRHP 1982
NORTHAMPTON	JACKSON	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1979
	JACKSON				2
NORTHAMPTON	JACKSON VIC.	GOVERNOR THOMAS BRAG HOUSE RAMSEY HOUSE WOODLAND (MOODY-GRANT) HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				RES	3
			LIST		3
NORTHAMPTON	JACKSON VIC.	GARYSBURG UNITED METHODIST CHURCH MOWFIELD VERONA	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979
				RES	3
			NRHP		3
	JACKSON VIC.				6
NORTHAMPTON	MURFREESBORO VIC.	FRANCIS PARKER HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1984
NORTHAMPTON	RICH SQUARE VIC.	DUKE-LAWRENCE HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1981
NORTHAMPTON					10

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS	TYPE	SOURCE
PAMLICO	ALLIANCE	CARRIE HARRIS HOUSE	LIST	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	BAYBORO	PAMLICO COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE	LIST	GOVT	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	BAYBORO	GUARANTEE BANK AND TRUST CO.	NONE	COM	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	BAYBORO	PAMLICO COUNTY COURT HOUSE	NONE	GOVT	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	BAYBORO	MCCOTTER HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
			NONE		3
	BAYBORO				4
PAMLICO	OLYMPIA VIC.	ALONZA HOLTON HOUSE JEPHTA HOLTON HOUSE RALPH REEL HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH USDA/NCDAAH USDA/NCDAAH
				RES	3
			NONE		3
	OLYMPIA VIC.				3
PAMLICO	ORIENTAL VIC.	PECAN GROVE CAMPGROUND	NONE	MISC	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	ORIENTAL VIC.	BLACKWELL POINT HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
			NONE		2
PAMLICO	ORIENTAL VIC.	CHINA GROVE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
	ORIENTAL VIC.				3
PAMLICO	PAMLICO VIC	GOODIN HOUSE	LIST	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	REELSBORO VIC.	BRINSON HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO	STONEWALL	SWAN HOUSE	NONE	RES	USDA/NCDAAH
PAMLICO					14

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	FIRST WARD-NORTH ROAD STREET HD PENNSYLVANIA/POINDEXTER AVE. HD RIVERSIDE AVE. HIST. DIST.	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	ELIZABETH CITY WATER PLANT	LIST	GOVT	DIST 3 NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	ANTIOCH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EPISCOPAL CEMETERY MT. LEBANON A.M.E. CHURCH ST. PHILLIPS EPISCOPAL CHURCH	LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	CHARLES HOUSE HANCOCK-SPPELLMAN HOUSE JUDGE GEORGE W. BROOKS HOUSE THOMAS CRANK HOUSE WHITE-LOVE HOUSE	LIST	RES	REL 4 NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	NORFOLK-SOUTHERN PASSENGER STA.	LIST	TRAN	RES 5 NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	BLADES BARN (ECHO)	LIST	AGRI	14 NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	'THE INDEPENDENT' OFFICE (ECHO) CITIZEN BANK (ECHO) CLUFF-POL STORE (ECHO) COBB STORE & RESIDENCE (ECHO) DR. BUTT DRUG STORE (ECHO) DR. WILLIAM MARTIN HOUSE (ECHO) FARMERS BANK (ECHO) KRAMER BUILDING (ECHO) LOWERY BUILDING (ECHO) MCMULLEN BUILDING (ECHO) NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING (ECHO) ROBINSON BUILDING (ECHO) RUCKER AND SHEELY DEPARTMENT ST. (ECHO) SELIG BUILDING (ECHO)	NRHP NRHP	COM	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS			TYPE	SOURCE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	SOUTHERN HOTEL (ECHO) STORE - 104 S. ROAD ST. (ECHO) STORE - 200 N. POINDEXTER ST. (ECHO) STORE - 204-208 N. POINDEXTER ST. (ECHO) STORE - 210-214 N. POINDEXTER ST. (ECHO) VIRGINIA DARE HOTEL AND ARCADE (ECHO) WOOD BUILDING (ECHO)	NRHP	COM			NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	ELIZABETH CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT (ECHO)	NRHP	DIST	NRHP	1979	
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	PASQUOTANK COUNTY COURT HOUSE (ECHO) U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE (ECHO)	NRHP	GOVT	NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE		
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	WEATHERLY CANDY COMPANY FACTORY (ECHO)	NRHP	IND	NCDH/FIE		
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	ODDFELLOWS BUILDING (ECHO)	NRHP	MISC	NCDH/FIE		
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	(FORMER) 1ST METH. EPISCOPAL CH. (ECHO) (FORMER) 1ST METH. EPISCOPAL PAR. (ECHO) CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ECHO) FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY (ECHO) FIRST UNITED METH. EPISCOPAL CH. (ECHO)	NRHP	REL	NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE		
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	BELL HOUSE (ECHO) BLADES HOUSE (ECHO) BLAND-OVERMAN HOUSE (ECHO) CARTER-SPENCER HOUSE (ECHO) CHARLES HARNEY HOUSE (ECHO) CHARLES O. ROBINSON HOUSE (ECHO) DR. PENDLETON HOUSE (ECHO) GOODMAN-MATHEWS-POOL HOUSE (ECHO) GRICE-PEARING HOUSE (ECHO) GRIGGS-TOXEY HOUSE AND KITCHEN (ECHO) HINTON-PALIN HOUSE (ECHO) HOUSE - 105 W. MAIN ST. (ECHO) HOUSE - 107 E. MAIN ST. (ECHO) HOUSE - 120 W. MAIN ST. (ECHO)	NRHP	RES	NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE NCDH/FIE		

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
PASQUOTANK	ELIZABETH CITY	HOUSE - 200 COLONIAL AVE. (ECHD) HOUSE - 200 W. MAIN ST. (ECHD) HOUSE - 203 W. MAIN ST. (ECHD) HOUSE - 312 W. MAIN ST. (ECHD) HOUSE - 512 W. MAIN ST. (ECHD) J.W. DENT HOUSE (ECHD) NOAH BURFOOT HOUSE (ECHD) OLD BRICK HOUSE OVERMAN-SHEEP HOUSE (ECHD) POOL-KENNEDY-LUMSDEN-PETERS HOUSE (ECHD) RICHARDSON-POOL-BURFOOT HOUSE (ECHD) SHANNON-HOLLOWELL HOUSE (ECHD) SHANNON-HOLLOWELL HOUSE ADDITION (ECHD) TILLET-NIXON HOUSE (ECHD)	NRHP	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				RES	28
			NRHP		60
					74
	ELIZABETH CITY				
PASQUOTANK	MORGANS CORNER	NEWLAND ROAD SITE	NRHP	HIST NRHP	1984
PASQUOTANK	NIXONTON	BLACKSTOCK	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	PARKVILLE	JOSEPH U. WHITE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
PASQUOTANK	SOUTH MILLS	MORGAN HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
PASQUOTANK					78
PERQUIMANS	BELVIDERE	BELVIDERE HISTOIRC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	BELVIDERE	CHAPPELL HILL BAPTIST CHURCH	LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE
			LIST		2
	BELVIDERE				2
PERQUIMANS	BELVIDERE VIC.	PINEY WOODS MEETING WHITEVILLE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH	LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
			REL		2

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
PERQUIMANS	BELVIDERE VIC.	BURWELL S. RIDDICK HOUSE AND STORE JOHN WHITE HOUSE MITCHELL-WARD HOUSE NATE WHITE HOUSE ROBERT RIDDICK HOUSE THOMAS D. PERRY HOUSE THOMAS D. WHITE HOUSE THOMAS WHITE HOUSE TIMOTHY NICHOLSON HOUSE UP RIVER FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE WILLIAM H. WINSLOW HOUSE WILLIAM HENRY LAYDEN HOUSE WILLIS RIDDICK HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	BELVIDERE VIC.			RES	13
PERQUIMANS	BELVIDERE VIC.	BELVIDERE PLANTATION	LIST		15
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL	BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL	RICHARD PRATT HOUSE	NRHP	RES	16
	BETHEL		LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE
	BETHEL		LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
	BETHEL		LIST		2
	BETHEL				2
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL VIC.	GATES COUNTY DAIRY	LIST	COM	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL VIC.	EDMUND BLOUNT SKINNER LOCK ROOM WILSON REED SMOKEHOUSE	LIST	MISC	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
				MISC	2
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL VIC.	BEAR SWAMP HOUSE & SMOKEHOUSE BEN HOBBS PROPERTY EDMUND BLOUNT SKINNER HOUSE JAMES HARRELL HOUSE JOHN MCNIDER HOUSE JOSEPH MARDRE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL VIC.	SAMUEL T. SUTTON HOUSE AND STORE SARAH LONG HOUSE WILSON M. FLEETWOOD HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
			RES		9
			LIST		12
PERQUIMANS	BETHEL VIC.	MYERS-WHITE HOUSE ISAAC WHITE HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1980
			RES		2
			NRHP		2
	BETHEL VIC.				14
PERQUIMANS	HERTFORD	HERTFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	HERTFORD	RALPH COSTON HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
			LIST		2
PERQUIMANS	HERTFORD	PERQUIMANS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1980
	HERTFORD				3
PERQUIMANS	HERTFORD VIC.	BAKER NEWBY HOUSE CALEB GOODWIN HOUSE JOHN O. WHITE HOUSE JORDAN NIXON HOUSE RACHEL BARROW HOUSE RICHARD FELTON HOUSE WILLIAM NEWBY HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE NCDAM/FILE
			RES		7
			LIST		7
PERQUIMANS	HERTFORD VIC.	COVE GROVE LANDS END (LEIGH HOUSE) NEWBOLD-WHITE HOUSE SAMUEL NIXON HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979 NRHP 1979

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
PERQUIMANS	HERTFORD VIC.	SUTTON-NEWBY HOUSE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
				RES	5
	HERTFORD VIC.		NRHP		5
					12
PERQUIMANS	NEW HOPE	NEW HOPE HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	NEW HOPE VIC.	ALETHIA S. HOSKINS HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		ELIZABETH P. CLAYTON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		GODFREY-REED HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		LAYDEN-REED HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		RICHARD LEIGH HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
			RES		5
	NEW HOPE VIC.		LIST		5
					5
PERQUIMANS	PARKVILLE	ALBERTSON-MILLER HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	PARKVILLE VIC.	TOWE GRAIN AND FEED STORES	LIST	COM	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	PARKVILLE VIC.	OAK GROVE SCHOOL	LIST	EDU	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	PARKVILLE VIC.	FLETCHER-SKINNER HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
		FRANCIS NIXON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JOHN PARKER HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		JOSEPH EVANS HOUSE & SMOKEHOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		THOMAS NIXON HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
		WILLIAM JONES HOUSE			NCDAM/FILE
			RES		6
	PARKVILLE VIC.		LIST		8
					8
PERQUIMANS	WINFALL	WINFALL HISTORIC DISTRICT	LIST	DIST	NCDAM/FILE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE		
PERQUIMANS	WINFALL	POPLAR RUN A.M.E.Z.	LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	WINFALL	WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
			LIST		3
	WINFALL				3
PERQUIMANS	WINFALL VIC.	JOSIAH H. WHITE HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
PERQUIMANS	WOODVILLE VIC.	STOCKTON	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
PERQUIMANS					69
TYRRELL	COLUMBIA	TYRRELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1980
TYRRELL	COLUMBIA VIC.	BETHLEHEM PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH	LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE
TYRRELL					2
WASHINGTON	CRESWELL VIC.	BELGRADE AND ST. DAVID'S CHURCH	NRHP	REL	NRHP 1979
WASHINGTON	CRESWELL VIC.	SOMMERSET PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE	NRHP	RES	NRHP 1979
			NRHP		2
	CRESWELL VIC.				2
WASHINGTON	PLYMOUTH	PLYMOUTH RAILROAD STATION PLYMOUTH DEPOT	DOE	TRAN	NRHP 1980 NRHP 1982
				TRAN	2
			DOE		2
WASHINGTON	PLYMOUTH	GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH	LIST	REL	NCDAM/FILE
WASHINGTON	PLYMOUTH	PERRY-SPUILL HOUSE	LIST	RES	NCDAM/FILE
			LIST		2
WASHINGTON	PLYMOUTH	WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE	NRHP	GOVT	NRHP 1980

ARCHITECTURAL SITE SUMMARY				
COUNTY	LOCATION	SITE NAME	STATUS TYPE SOURCE	
WASHINGTON	PLYMOUTH	LATHAM HOUSE	NRHP	RES NRHP 1979
	PLYMOUTH		NRHP	2
WASHINGTON	PLYMOUTH VIC.	GARRETT'S ISLAND HOME		6
WASHINGTON	ROPER	HARRISON-BLOUNT HOUSE AND LEE'S MILL	LIST	RES NCDAAH/FILE
WASHINGTON	ROPER VIC.	THOMPSON HOUSE	LIST	RES NCDAAH/FILE
WASHINGTON	SKINNERSVILLE	REHOBOTH METHODIST CHURCH	LIST	RES NCDAAH/FILE
WASHINGTON	WESTOVER	WESTOVER PLANTATION	LIST	REL NCDAAH/FILE
WASHINGTON			LIST	RES NCDAAH/FILE
				13
				1,519

APPENDIX E
SITE INVENTORY: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BEAUFORT	31BF14	ARCHAIC	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF16		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF29		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF54		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF61		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF62		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF70		WASHINGTON	CREP
		ARCHAIC		7
BEAUFORT	31BF11	ARCHAIC/HISTORIC	WASHINGTON	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF2	EAR-MID. WOODLAND	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF28	EARLY ARCHAIC	BATH	CREP
	31BF59		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF80		BEAUFORT	CREP
		EARLY ARCHAIC		3
BEAUFORT	31BF95	EARLY WOODLAND	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF93	HISTORIC/AMERIND.	GRIMESLAND	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF94	HISTORIC/ENG./IND.	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF85	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	BATH	CREP
	31BF86		BATH	CREP
		HISTORIC/ENGLISH		2
BEAUFORT	31BF53	LATE ARCHAIC	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF91	LATE WOODLAND	BEAUFORT	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF18	LITHIC	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF19		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF20		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF21		RANSOMVILLE	CREP
	31BF23		BATH	CREP
	31BF30		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF47		BATH	CREP
	31BF51		WASHINGTON	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BEAUFORT	31BF60	LITHIC	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF64		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF66		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF68		GRIMESLAND	CREP
	31BF69		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF71		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF72		HACKNEY	CREP
	31BF88		GRIMESLAND	CREP
	31BF92		GRIMESLAND	CREP
BEAUFORT		LITHIC		17
	31BF109	MIDDLE WOODLAND	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF3		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF58		BATH	CREP
BEAUFORT		MIDDLE WOODLAND		3
	31BF35	PREHISTORIC	RANSOMVILLE	CREP
BEAUFORT	31BF1	UNKNOWN	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF17		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF34		RANSOMVILLE	CREP
	31BF40		RANSOMVILLE	CREP
	31BF43		PANTEGO	CREP
	31BF82		BATH	CREP
	31BF83		BATH	CREP
	31BF84		BATH	CREP
	31BF90		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF96		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF97		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
BEAUFORT		UNKNOWN		11
	31BF12	WOODLAND	BATH	CREP
	31BF13		BATH	CREP
	31BF15		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF22		PAMLICO BEACH	CREP
	31BF24		BATH	CREP
	31BF25		BATH	CREP
	31BF26		RANSOMVILLE	CREP
	31BF27		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF31		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BEAUFORT	31BF32	WOODLAND	BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF33		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF36		RANSONVILLE	CREP
	31BF37		RANSONVILLE	CREP
	31BF38		BATH	CREP
	31BF39		BATH	CREP
	31BF41		BUNYAN	CREP
	31BF42		PAMLICO BEACH	CREP
	31BF44		PAMLICO BEACH	CREP
	31BF45		BATH	CREP
	31BF46		BATH	CREP
	31BF48		PANTEGO	CREP
	31BF49		BATH	CREP
	31BF50		BATH	CREP
	31BF52		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF55		BATH	CREP
	31BF56		SOUTH CREEK	CREP
	31BF57		EDWARD	CREP
	31BF63		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF65		BLOUNTS BAY	CREP
	31BF67		GRIMESLAND	CREP
	31BF73		PINETOWN	CREP
	31BF74		SOUTH CREEK	CREP
	31BF75		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF76		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31BF77		PUNGO LAKE	CREP
	31BF79		BELHAVEN	CREP
	31BF81		LOWLAND	CREP
	31BF87		SOUTH CREEK	CREP
	31BF89		SOUTH CREEK	CREP
BEAUFORT		WOODLAND		39
				90

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE		
BERTIE	31BR27	ARCHAIC	WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR29		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR33		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR34		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR36		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR37		EDENHOUSE	CREP		
	31BR39		EDENHOUSE	CREP		
	31BR40		EDENHOUSE	CREP		
	31BR57		EDENHOUSE	CREP		
	31BR58		EDENHOUSE	CREP		
	31BR61		EDENHOUSE	CREP		
	31BR86		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP		
12						
BERTIE	31BR23	EARLY WOODLAND	REPUBLICAN	CREP		
	31BR85		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP		
2						
BERTIE	31BR107	HISTORIC	MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR112		MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR113		MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR132		MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR133		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR134		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR135		MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR136		MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR138		COLERAIN	CREP		
	31BR143		COLERAIN	CREP		
	31BR145		MERRY HILL	CREP		
	31BR146		COLERAIN	CREP		
	31BR35		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR63		COLERAIN	CREP		
	31BR82		COLERAIN	CREP		
	31BR83		WESTOVER	CREP		
	31BR84		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP		
			WESTOVER	CREP		
	17					
	BERTIE		31BR49	HISTORIC/AMERIND.	EDENHOUSE	CREP
BERTIE	31BR110	LATE ARCHAIC	MERRY HILL	CREP		

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BERTIE	31BR26	LATE ARCHAIC	WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR87		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
BERTIE		LATE ARCHAIC		3
	31BR112	LATE WOODLAND	MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR126		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR142		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR28		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR90		HAMILTON	CREP
	31BR91		WOODVILLE	CREP
	31BR93		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR94		MERRY HILL	CREP
		LATE WOODLAND		8
BERTIE		LITHIC		
	31BR1		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR10		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR102		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR103		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR105		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR108		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR11		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR111		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR113		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR124		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR129		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR137		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR139		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR140		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR144		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR2		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR47		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR48		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR5		WOODARD	CREP
	31BR50		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR51		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR53		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR55		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR56		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR6		WOODARD	CREP
	31BR62		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR64		COLERAIN	CREP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BERTIE	31BR68	LITHIC	COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR7		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR70		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR74		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR75		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR8		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR88		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR97		MERRY HILL	CREP
		LITHIC		35
BERTIE	31BR104	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR106		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR109		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR114		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR115		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR116		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR120		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR121		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR125		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR128		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR92		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR95		MERRY HILL	CREP
		MIDDLE ARCHAIC		12
BERTIE	31BR12	PREHISTORIC	WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR15		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR96		MERRY HILL	CREP
		PREHISTORIC		3
BERTIE	31BR100	UNKNOWN	MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR101		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR117		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR118		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR119		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR122		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR123		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR131		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR32		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR41		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR42		EDENHOUSE	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BERTIE	31BR43	UNKNOWN	EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR44		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR45		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR46		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR52		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR65		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR66		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR67		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR69		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR71		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR72		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR73		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR75		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR76		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR77		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR78		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR81		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR98		MERRY HILL	CREP
BERTIE		UNKNOWN		
	31BR107	WOODLAND	MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR127		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR13		QUITSNA	CREP
	31BR130		MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR14		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR141		COLERAIN	CREP
	31BR16		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR17		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR18		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR19		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR20		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR21		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR22		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR24		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR25		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR3		VALHALLA	CREP
	31BR30		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR31		WESTOVER	CREP
	31BR38		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR4		WINDSOR SOUTH	CREP
	31BR54		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31BR59		EDENHOUSE	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
BERTIE	31BR60	WOODLAND	EDENHOUSE EDENHOUSE WINDSOR SOUTH WINDSOR SOUTH MERRY HILL	CREP
	31BR80			CREP
	31BR89			CREP
	31BR9			CREP
	31BR99			CREP
BERTIE		WOODLAND		27
				149

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CAMDEN	31CM9	EARLY ARCHAIC	SOUTH MILLS	CREP
CAMDEN	31CM12	HISTORIC	LAKE DRUMMOND SE	CREP
CAMDEN	31CM11	HISTORIC/AMERIND.	SOUTH MILLS	CREP
CAMDEN	31CM4	LITHIC	SOUTH MILLS	CREP
	31CM5		SOUTH MILLS	CREP
	31CM6		SOUTH MILLS	CREP
		LITHIC		3
CAMDEN	31CM10	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	SOUTH MILLS	CREP
	31CM2		SOUTH MILLS	CREP
	31CM3		SOUTH MILLS	CREP
	31CM7		SOUTH MILLS	CREP
		MIDDLE ARCHAIC		4
CAMDEN	31CM1	PALEO INDIAN	SOUTH MILLS	CREP
CAMDEN	31CM8	WOODLAND	SOUTH MILLS	CREP
CAMDEN				12

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CARTERET	31CR133	ARCHAIC	HADNOT CREEK SWANSBORO SWANSBORO	CREP CREP CREP
	31CR135			
	31CR140			
CARTERET		ARCHAIC		3
	31CR174	HISTORIC	SWANSBORO ATLANTIC ATLANTIC SALTER PATH SALTER PATH SWANSBORO WILLISTON	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31CR27			
	31CR28			
	31CR45			
	31CR46			
	31CR50			
	31CR85			
CARTERET		HISTORIC		7
	31CR14	HISTORIC/AMERIND.	HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR47			
	31CR15	LATE WOODLAND	SWANSBORO SALTER PATH	CREP CREP
	31CR181			
CARTERET		LATE WOODLAND		2
	31CR11	LITHIC	SALTER PATH SWANSBORO HADNOT CREEK SWANSBORO STELLA SWANSBORO ATLANTIC SALTER PATH SALTER PATH	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31CR132			
	31CR160			
	31CR18			
	31CR19			
	31CR22			
	31CR26			
	31CR29			
	31CR31			
CARTERET		LITHIC		9
	31CR176	MIDDLE WOODLAND	ATLANTIC SALTER PATH	CREP CREP
	31CR183			
CARTERET		MIDDLE WOODLAND		2
	31CR118	UNKNOWN	HARKERS ISLAND	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CARTERET	31CR124	UNKNOWN	SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR127		STELLA	CREP
	31CR129		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR134		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR148		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR149		BEAUFORT	CREP
	31CR151		BEAUFORT	CREP
	31CR152		BEAUFORT	CREP
	31CR154		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR155		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR162		NEWPORT	CREP
	31CR163		CORE CREEK	CREP
	31CR164		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR165		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR166		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR167		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR169		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR170		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR171		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR173		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR182		NEWPORT	CREP
	31CR39		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR59		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR7		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR70		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR82		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR83		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR84		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR87		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR89		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR90		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR91		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR92		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR93		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR94		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR99		SWANSBORO	CREP
		UNKNOWN		
		WOODLAND		
CARTERET	31CR1	WOODLAND	HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR10		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR100		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR101		SWANSBORO	CREP

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ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CARTERET	31CR102	WOODLAND	SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR103		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR104		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR105		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR106		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR107		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR108		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR109		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR110		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR111		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR112		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR113		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR114		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR115		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR116		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR117		NEWPORT	CREP
	31CR119		HADNOT CREEK	CREP
	31CR12		NORTH BAY	CREP
	31CR120		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR121		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR122		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR123		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR125		HADNOT CREEK	CREP
	31CR126		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR128		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR13		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR130		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR131		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR136		MERRIMON	CREP
	31CR137		MERRIMON	CREP
	31CR138		MERRIMON	CREP
	31CR139		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR141		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR142		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR143		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR144		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR145		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR146		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR147		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR150		BEAUFORT	CREP
	31CR153		NORTH BAY	CREP
	31CR156		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR16		SWANSBORO	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CARTERET	31CR161	WOODLAND	NEWPORT	CREP
	31CR17		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR172		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR175		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR178		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR2		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR20		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR21		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR23		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR24		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR25		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR3		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR30		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR32		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR33		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR34		SALTER PATH	CREP
	31CR35		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR36		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR37		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR38		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR4		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR40		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR41		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR42		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR43		CORE CREEK	CREP
	31CR44		CORE CREEK	CREP
	31CR48		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR49		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR5		ATLANTIC	CREP
	31CR51		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR52		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR53		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR54		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR55		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR56		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR57		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR58		MANSFIELD	CREP
	31CR6		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR60		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR61		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR62		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR63		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR64		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CARTERET	31CR65	WOODLAND	HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR66		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR67		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR68		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR69		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR71		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR72		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR73		WILLISTON	CREP
	31CR74		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR75		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR76		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR77		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR78		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR79		HARKERS ISLAND	CREP
	31CR8		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR80		SOUTH RIVER	CREP
	31CR81		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR86		MERRIMON	CREP
	31CR88		MERRIMON	CREP
	31CR9		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR95		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR96		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR97		SWANSBORO	CREP
	31CR98		SWANSBORO	CREP
CARTERET		WOODLAND		114
				176

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CHOWAN	31C049	ARCHAIC	EDENTON	CREP
CHOWAN	31C025	EARLY WOODLAND	EDENTON	CREP
CHOWAN	31C014	HISTORIC	EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31C016		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31C017		EDENTON	CREP
	31C018		EDENTON	CREP
	31C019		EDENTON	CREP
	31C021		EDENTON	CREP
	31C022		EDENTON	CREP
	31C023		EDENTON	CREP
	31C026		EDENTON	CREP
	31C027		EDENTON	CREP
	31C028		EDENTON	CREP
	31C029		EDENTON	CREP
	31C031		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C032		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C034		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C035		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C036		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C038		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C040		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C041		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C042		EDENTON	CREP
	31C054		EDENTON	CREP
	31C06		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
		HISTORIC		23
CHOWAN	31C039	HISTORIC/AMERIND.	VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C044		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
		HISTORIC/AMERIND.		2
CHOWAN	31C010	LITHIC	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31C024		EDENTON	CREP
	31C030		EDENTON	CREP
	31C043		EDENTON	CREP
	31C05		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31C051		EDENTON	CREP
		LITHIC		6

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CHOWAN	31C02	PALEO INDIAN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
CHOWAN	31C011	UNKNOWN	VALHALLA	CREP
	31C012		VALHALLA	CREP
	31C013		VALHALLA	CREP
	31C015		EDENHOUSE	CREP
	31C037		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C07		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31C09		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
		UNKNOWN		7
CHOWAN	31C01	WOODLAND	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31C020		EDENTON	CREP
	31C03		VALHALLA	CREP
	31C033		VEOPIM RIVER	CREP
	31C045		EDENTON	CREP
	31C046		EDENTON	CREP
	31C047		EDENTON	CREP
	31C048		EDENTON	CREP
	31C052		EDENTON	CREP
	31C053		EDENTON	CREP
	31C08		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
CHOWAN		WOODLAND		11
				52

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CRAVEN	31CV21	EARLY ARCHAIC	WILMAR	CREP
CRAVEN	31CV80	EARLY WOODLAND	CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV86		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV87		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV88		HAVELOCK	CREP
		EARLY WOODLAND		4
CRAVEN	31CV50	HISTORIC	NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV67		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV68		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV69		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV70		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV71		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV72		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV74		NEW BERN	CREP
		HISTORIC		8
CRAVEN	31CV60	HISTORIC/BLACK	NEW BERN	CREP
CRAVEN	31CV10	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV59		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV7		FORT BARNWELL	CREP
	31CV75		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV76		NEW BERN	CREP
		HISTORIC/ENGLISH		5
CRAVEN	31CV55	HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC	NEW BERN	CREP
CRAVEN	31CV81	LATE WOODLAND	CHERRY POINT	CREP
CRAVEN	31CV20	LITHIC	NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV5		FORT BARNWELL	CREP
	31CV52		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV6		GRIFTON	CREP
	31CV62		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV64		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV65		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV8		ASKIN	CREP
		LITHIC		8

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CRAVEN	31CV23	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	WILMAR	CREP
CRAVEN	31CV44	MIDDLE WOODLAND	NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV45		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV46		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV47		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV48		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV49		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV51		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV53		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV54		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV56		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV57		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV82		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV83		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV84		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV85		HAVELOCK	CREP
		MIDDLE WOODLAND		15
CRAVEN	31CV22	PALEO INDIAN	WILMAR	CREP
CRAVEN	31CV31	UNKNOWN	NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV35		VANCEBORO	CREP
	31CV39		FORT BARNWELL	CREP
	31CV40		FORT BARNWELL	CREP
	31CV41		VANCEBORO	CREP
	31CV42		JASPER	CREP
	31CV43		ASKIN	CREP
	31CV58		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV66		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV73		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV77		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV78		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV79		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV9		UPPER BROAD CREEK	CREP
		UNKNOWN		14
CRAVEN	31CV1	WOODLAND	NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV11		POLLOCKSVILLE	CREP
	31CV12		MERRIMON	CREP
	31CV13		MERRIMON	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CRAVEN	31CV14	WOODLAND	CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV15		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV16		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV17		UPPER BROAD CREEK	CREP
	31CV18		UPPER BROAD CREEK	CREP
	31CV19		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV2		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV24		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV26		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV27		CHERRY POINT	CREP
	31CV28		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV29		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV3		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV34		NEW BERN	CREP
	31CV4		FORT BARNWELL	CREP
	31CV61		HAVELOCK	CREP
	31CV63		CHERRY POINT	CREP
		WOODLAND		21
				81
CRAVEN				

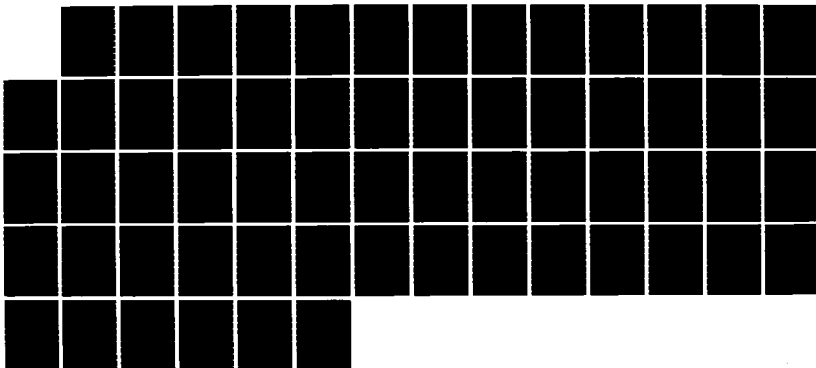
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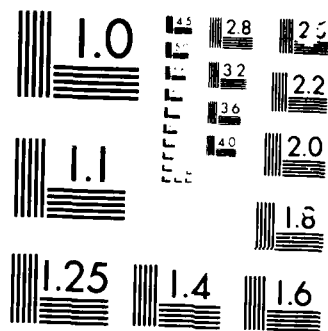
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA ABOVE 4/4
CAPE LOOKOUT LITE. (U) ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
WILMINGTON N C R H LEWIS ET AL. MAY 86

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ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
CURRITUCK	31CK9	ARCHAIC	CREEDS	CREP
CURRITUCK	31CK10 31CK31	EARLY ARCHAIC	CREEDS POINT HARBOR	CREP CREP
CURRITUCK	31CK23	EARLY ARCHAIC		2
CURRITUCK	31CK11	LATE ARCHAIC	CURRITUCK	CREP
CURRITUCK	31CK36 31CK37 31CK38	LATE WOODLAND LITHIC	COINJOCK COINJOCK COINJOCK	CREP CREP CREP
CURRITUCK	31CK16	LITHIC		3
CURRITUCK	31CK1 31CK12 31CK2 31CK25 31CK3 31CK30 31CK32 31CK33 31CK4 31CK5 31CK6 31CK7 31CK8	UNKNOWN WOODLAND	JARVISBURG POINT HARBOR BARCO BARCO JARVISBURG POINT HARBOR JARVISBURG POINT HARBOR JARVISBURG POINT HARBOR POINT HARBOR BARCO SE BARCO BARCO NW	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
CURRITUCK		WOODLAND		13
CURRITUCK				22

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
DARE	31DR11 31DR21 31DR33 31DR34 31DR35 31DR36 31DR38 31DR39	HISTORIC	LITTLE KINNAKEET MANTEO MANTEO MANTEO MANTEO OREGON INLET RODANTHE MANTEO	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
				8
DARE	31DR20	HISTORIC/AMERIND.	MANTEO	CREP
DARE	31DR42 31DR46 31DR47	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	MANTEO BUFFALO CITY BUFFALO CITY	CREP CREP CREP
				3
DARE	31DR49	HISTORIC/ENGLISH		
DARE	31DR3 31DR44	LATE WOODLAND LITHIC	MANTEO JARVISBURG MANTEO	CREP CREP CREP
				2
DARE	31DR10	LITHIC		
DARE	31DR26 31DR45 31DR48 31DR5 31DR50 31DR51 31DR52 31DR53 31DR54 31DR7	MIDDLE WOODLAND UNKNOWN	HATTERAS BUXTON BUFFALO CITY MANTEO KITTY HAWK MANTEO MANTEO MANTEO MANTEO MANTEO HATTERAS	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
				10
DARE	31DR1 31DR12	UNKNOWN WOODLAND	BUXTON KITTY HAWK	CREP CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
DARE	31DR13	WOODLAND	KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR14		KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR15		KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR16		KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR17		KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR18		KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR19		MARTIN POINT	CREP
	31DR20		MANTO	CREP
	31DR21		BUXTON	CREP
	31DR22		MANTO	CREP
	31DR23		MANTO	CREP
	31DR24		BUXTON	CREP
	31DR25		BUXTON	CREP
	31DR26		BUXTON	CREP
	31DR27		BUXTON	CREP
	31DR28		MANN'S HARBOR	CREP
	31DR29		CAPE HATTERAS	CREP
	31DR30		BUXTON	CREP
	31DR31		CAPE HATTERAS	CREP
	31DR32		CAPE HATTERAS	CREP
	31DR33		ROANOKE ISLAND	CREP
	31DR34		HATTERAS	CREP
	31DR35		OREGON INLET	CREP
	31DR36		KITTY HAWK	CREP
	31DR37		HATTERAS	CREP
	31DR38		HATTERAS	CREP
	31DR39		HATTERAS	CREP

DARE	WOODLAND			26
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ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
GATES	31GA20	ARCHAIC	MERCHANTS MILL POND	CREP
GATES	31GA12 31GA14	EARLY ARCHAIC	CORAPEAKE CORAPEAKE	CREP CREP
GATES	31GA19 31GA9	EARLY ARCHAIC EARLY WOODLAND	MERCHANTS MILL POND MINTONSVILLE	CREP CREP
GATES	31GA8	EARLY WOODLAND		2
GATES	31GA16 31GA17 31GA18	HISTORIC HISTORIC/ENGLISH	WINTON MERCHANTS MILL POND MERCHANTS MILL POND MERCHANTS MILL POND	CREP CREP CREP CREP
GATES	31GA21	HISTORIC/ENGLISH		3
GATES	31GA11	LATE ARCHAIC	HOBBSVILLE	CREP
GATES	31GA13 31GA15	LITHIC MIDDLE ARCHAIC	MERCHANTS MILL POND CORAPEAKE RIVERDALE	CREP CREP CREP
GATES	31GA10	MIDDLE ARCHAIC		2
GATES	31GA1 31GA2 31GA3 31GA4 31GA5 31GA6 31GA7	MIDDLE WOODLAND UNKNOWN	MERCHANTS MILL POND WINTON WINTON RIVERDALE RIVERDALE RIVERDALE RIVERDALE WINTON	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
GATES		UNKNOWN		7
				21

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
HERTFORD	31HF1	ARCHAIC	WASHINGTON UNION MINTONSVILLE UNION UNION UNION UNION UNION UNION	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31HF10			
	31HF23			
	31HF4			
	31HF5			
	31HF6			
	31HF8			
	31HF9			
HERTFORD	31HF78	ARCHAIC	MURFREESBORO WINTON	CREP CREP
	31HF80			
HERTFORD		EARLY WOODLAND	MURFREESBORO WINTON	CREP CREP
		EARLY WOODLAND	MURFREESBORO WINTON	CREP CREP
		HISTORIC	MINTONSVILLE MINTONSVILLE	CREP CREP
		HISTORIC	MINTONSVILLE MINTONSVILLE	CREP CREP
		HISTORIC	MINTONSVILLE MINTONSVILLE	CREP CREP
		HISTORIC	MINTONSVILLE MINTONSVILLE	CREP CREP
		HISTORIC	MINTONSVILLE MINTONSVILLE	CREP CREP
HERTFORD	31HF73	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	WOODLAND WOODLAND WOODLAND WOODLAND WOODLAND	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31HF74			
	31HF75			
	31HF76			
	31HF77			
HERTFORD	31HF66	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	WOODLAND WOODLAND	CREP CREP
	31HF67			
HERTFORD	31HF14	LATE ARCHAIC	WASHINGTON WASHINGTON WASHINGTON WASHINGTON	CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31HF2			
	31HF3			
	31HF7			

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
HERTFORD	31HF72	LATE WOODLAND	MURFREESBORO	CREP
	31HF72	LATE WOODLAND	MURFREESBORO	5
HERTFORD	31HF15	LITHIC	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31HF36	LITHIC	RIVERDALE	CREP
	31HF46	LITHIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF47	LITHIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF55	LITHIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF58	LITHIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF64	LITHIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF67	LITHIC	AHOSKIE	CREP
	31HF69	LITHIC	MURFREESBORO	CREP
	31HF70	LITHIC	MURFREESBORO	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF49	LITHIC		10
	31HF51	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF52	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	UNION	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF13	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	UNION	3
	31HF17	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	UNION	CREP
	31HF17	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	WASHINGTON	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF38	MIDDLE WOODLAND	WASHINGTON	2
	31HF41	MIDDLE WOODLAND	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31HF42	MIDDLE WOODLAND	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31HF43	MIDDLE WOODLAND	WASHINGTON	CREP
	31HF44	MIDDLE WOODLAND	WASHINGTON	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF38	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF41	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF42	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF43	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF44	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF21	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	5
	31HF22	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF24	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF25	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF26	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF28	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF29	PREHISTORIC	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF21	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF22	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF24	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF25	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF26	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF28	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
HERTFORD	31HF29	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF29	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
HERTFORD	31HF30	UNKNOWN	MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF31		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF32		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF33		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF35		RIVERDALE	CREP
	31HF37		RIVERDALE	CREP
	31HF45		WINTON	CREP
	31HF79		WINTON	CREP
		UNKNOWN		15
HERTFORD	31HF11	WOODLAND	HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF12		WASHINGTON	CREP
	31HF16		MURFREESBORO	CREP
	31HF18		MINTONSVILLE	CREP
	31HF34		WINTON	CREP
	31HF39		HARRELLSVILLE	CREP
	31HF50		UNION	CREP
	31HF53		UNION	CREP
	31HF54		UNION	CREP
	31HF56		UNION	CREP
	31HF57		UNION	CREP
	31HF59		UNION	CREP
	31HF61		UNION	CREP
	31HF63		UNION	CREP
	31HF65		AHOSKIE	CREP
		WOODLAND		15
HERTFORD				81

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
HYDE	31HV10	HISTORIC	OCRACOE OCRACOE GREEN ISLAND ENGLEHARD WEST	CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31HV11			
	31HV12			
	31HV32			
HYDE		HISTORIC		4
	31H 15	LATE WOODLAND	SCRANTON PAMLICO BEACH SCRANTON MIDDLETOWN ENGLEHARD EAST	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31HV16			
	31HV21			
	31HV22			
	31HV25			
	31HV28			
HYDE		LATE WOODLAND		6
	31HV14	MIDDLE WOODLAND	ENGLEHARD WEST MIDDLETOWN MIDDLETOWN	CREP CREP CREP
	31HV23			
	31HV31			
HYDE		MIDDLE WOODLAND		3
	31HV19	PALEO INDIAN	ENGLEHARD WEST	CREP
HYDE	31HV1	UNKNOWN	SWANQUARTER	CREP
HYDE	31HV2	WOODLAND	SCRANTON SCRANTON PAMLICO BEACH PAMLICO BEACH PAMLICO BEACH PAMLICO BEACH PAMLICO BEACH OCRACOE	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31HV3			
	31HV4			
	31HV5			
	31HV6			
	31HV7			
	31HV8			
	31HV9			
HYDE		WOODLAND		8
				23

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
NORTHAMPTON	31NP20	ARCHAIC	THELMA MURFREESBORO ROANOKE RAPIDS WOODLAND WOODLAND	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31NP63			
	31NP81			
	31NP83			
NORTHAMPTON	31NP87	ARCHAIC		5
NORTHAMPTON	31NP111	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	BOYKINS MURFREESBORO	CREP CREP
	31NP93			
NORTHAMPTON		HISTORIC/ENGLISH		2
NORTHAMPTON	31NP105	LATE ARCHAIC	ROANOKE RAPIDS ROANOKE RAPIDS ROANOKE RAPIDS	CREP CREP CREP
	31NP108			
	31NP110			
NORTHAMPTON		LATE ARCHAIC		3
NORTHAMPTON	31NP107	LATE WOODLAND	ROANOKE RAPIDS THELMA	CREP CREP
	31NP19			
NORTHAMPTON		LITHIC	BARLEY BARLEY ROANOKE RAPIDS ROANOKE RAPIDS WOODLAND WELDON	2
	31NP102			
	31NP103			
	31NP106			
	31NP109			
	31NP86			
NORTHAMPTON	31NP92			
NORTHAMPTON		LITHIC		6
NORTHAMPTON	31NP104	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	ROANOKE RAPIDS	CREP
NORTHAMPTON	31NP82	PALEO INDIAN	WOODLAND	(REP
NORTHAMPTON		WOODLAND	THELMA THELMA VALENTINES VALENTINES VALENTINES	CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
	31NP1			
	31NP10			
	31NP11			
	31NP12			
	31NP13			
NORTHAMPTON	31NP14			

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
NORTHAMPTON	31NP15	WOODLAND	THELMA	CREP
	31NP16		THELMA	CREP
	31NP17		THELMA	CREP
	31NP18		THELMA	CREP
	31NP2		THELMA	CREP
	31NP3		THELMA	CREP
	31NP4		THELMA	CREP
	31NP5		THELMA	CREP
	31NP6		THELMA	CREP
	31NP7		THELMA	CREP
NORTHAMPTON	31NP8	WOODLAND	THELMA	CREP
	31NP9		THELMA	CREP
				18
				38

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
PAMLICO	31PM34	HISTORIC/CEN	BROAD CREEK	CREP
PAMLICO	31PM20 31PM23	LITHIC	BROAD CREEK VANDEMERE	CREP CREP
PAMLICO	31PM16 31PM18 31PM25 31PM26 31PM27 31PM28 31PM29 31PM31	LITHIC UNKNOWN	 ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL BROAD CREEK BROAD CREEK VANDEMERE	 CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP CREP
PAMLICO	31PM1 31PM10 31PM11 31PM13 31PM14 31PM15 31PM17 31PM2 31PM21 31PM22 31PM24 31PM3 31PM30 31PM32 31PM33 31PM4 31PM5 31PM6 31PM7 31PM8	UNKNOWN WOODLAND	 CHERRY POINT ORIENTAL BROAD CREEK CHERRY POINT CHERRY POINT CHERRY POINT ORIENTAL VANDEMERE BROAD CREEK VANDEMERE VANDEMERE VANDEMERE VANDEMERE BROAD CREEK BROAD CREEK VANDEMERE CHERRY POINT LOWLAND VANDEMERE CHERRY POINT	 CREP
PAMLICO	31PM19	WOODLAND	BROAD CREEK	CREP
PAMLICO				

2

8

20

32

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD	SHEET NAME	SOURCE
PASQUOTANK	31PK7	LITHIC	ELIZABETHTOWN SW		CREP
PASQUOTANK	31PK1	PALEO INDIAN	PASQUOTANK		CREP
PASQUOTANK	31PK4	PREHISTORIC	WEERSVILLE		CREP
PASQUOTANK	31PK3	UNKNOWN	NIXONTON		CREP
	31PK5		PASQUOTANK		CREP
	31PK6		PASQUOTANK		CREP
		UNKNOWN			
PASQUOTANK	31PK2	WOODLAND	NIXONTON		CREP
PASQUOTANK					

3

7

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
PERQUIMANS	31PQ7	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	HERTFORD	CREP

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
TYRRELL	31TV7	LITHIC	COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
TYRRELL	31TV3	PREHISTORIC	COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
TYRRELL	31TV8	UNKNOWN	COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
TYRRELL	31TV1	WOODLAND	COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
	31TV2		COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
	31TV4		COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
	31TV5		COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
	31TV6		COLUMBIA WEST	CREP
TYRRELL		WOODLAND		5
				8

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY

COUNTY	SITE NO.	AFFILIATION	USGS QUAD SHEET NAME	SOURCE
WASHINGTON	31WH4	HISTORIC/ENGLISH	CRESWELL CRESWELL CRESWELL	CREP CREP CREP
	31WH5			
	31WH6			
WASHINGTON		HISTORIC/ENGLISH		3
	31WH1	LITHIC	WESTOVER WESTOVER PLYMOUTH EAST	CREP CREP CREP
	31WH10			
	31WH11			
WASHINGTON		LITHIC		3
	31WH3	PREHISTORIC	PLYMOUTH EAST ROPER NORTH	CREP CREP
	31WH9			
WASHINGTON		PREHISTORIC		2
	31WH2	WOODLAND	LEONARDS POINT ROPER NORTH	CREP CREP
	31WH8			
WASHINGTON		WOODLAND		2
				10
				855

APPENDIX F
SITE INVENTORY: UNDERWATER SITES

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
ALBEMARLE SOUND	PARROTT JOHN BOUSHELL CHANSFIELD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/07/1889
		UNKNOWN			01/28/1851
		UNKNOWN			02/00/1860
ALBEMARLE SOUND			UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	3
					3
					3

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
AVON VICINITY	SAXON	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/21/1907
	WOLSELEY	UNKNOWN			04/11/1889
	EPHRAIM WILLIAMS	UNKNOWN			12/22/1884
	PRICILLA	UNKNOWN			08/17/1899
	HENRY NORWELL	UNKNOWN			07/07/1896
				TOTAL LOSS	5
AVON VICINITY	LOUISE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		5
	MARORE	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	12/16/1942
					02/26/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	2
			SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
AVON VICINITY	MARTIN S. EBEL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	11/05/1895
	WILLIAM H. HOPKINS	UNKNOWN			06/21/1891
	FLORENCE RANDALL	UNKNOWN			08/16/1899
	MARY S. ESKRIDGE	UNKNOWN			12/31/1911
	VIOLA W. BURTON	UNKNOWN			05/27/1889
	LEROY	UNKNOWN			10/05/1842
	ROGER MOORE	UNKNOWN			10/30/1899
	FRANCIS	UNKNOWN			02/01/1910
	FREDDIE HENCKEN	UNKNOWN			02/26/1892
	H.W. MCCOLLY	UNKNOWN			10/05/1881
	EMMA C. ROMMELL	UNKNOWN			01/08/1882
	RAYMOND T. MAULL	UNKNOWN			03/21/1906
	MATILDA D. BORDA	UNKNOWN			07/16/1906
	G.A. KOHLER	UNKNOWN			08/23/1933
	WILLIE H. CHILD	UNKNOWN			08/17/1911
	ALFRED BRABROOK	UNKNOWN			03/07/1899
	LUCY RUSSELL	UNKNOWN			06/21/1903
	AARON REPPARD	UNKNOWN			08/16/1899
	GENERAL S.E. MERWIN	UNKNOWN			03/04/1901
	ZACCHEUS SHERMAN	UNKNOWN			02/28/1913
	LORING C. BALLARD	UNKNOWN			04/03/1915
	BLANCHE HOPKINS	UNKNOWN			04/11/1905
	NATHANIEL LANK	UNKNOWN			01/22/1891
	S.G. HART	UNKNOWN			08/10/1898
	ROBERT W. DASEY	UNKNOWN			08/17/1899
	ELM CITY	UNKNOWN			03/25/1912

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
AVON VICINITY	LULU M. QUILLIN ANNIE E. PIERCE NATHAN EASTERBROOK JR. WILLIAM H. KEENEY	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/11/1917 02/22/1892 02/20/1893 03/28/1890
				TOTAL LOSS	30
AVON VICINITY	MERAK	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		30
AVON VICINITY	CHESTER SUN CILIVAIRA	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY GERMAN SUB SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS TOTAL LOSS	08/06/1918 03/10/1942 01/20/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	2
AVON VICINITY			SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
					40

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
BOGIE ISLAND VICINITY	EZRA SUCCESS	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	09/00/1869 01/15/1879
				TOTAL LOSS	2
BOGIE ISLAND VICINITY	NORDHAV	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	2
				TOTAL LOSS	08/17/1918
BOGIE ISLAND VICINITY	ENTERPRIZE MARLON WALTHAM	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY GERMAN SUB UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/09/1837 11/04/1842 05/04/1874
				TOTAL LOSS	3
BOGIE ISLAND VICINITY	HARVEST	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	3
				LOSS CARGO SAVED	11/18/1825
BOGIE ISLAND VICINITY	ALHAMBRA WILLIAM J. WATSON TRIDENT DANUBE RIO ADAMANTINE HARRIET N. ROGERS FLORENCE C. MAGEE J. MEANS WESTERN STAR LAURA NELSON MILTON WILLIAM M. SHUBERT FLORA ROGERS LAURA A. BARNES MATHILDA VICTORY EAGLE ORIENTAL	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/26/1837 11/15/1840 06/14/1842 05/14/1844 12/00/1853 11/00/1867 01/15/1873 02/26/1894 10/12/1874 09/11/1877 03/30/1895 04/27/1890 02/16/1903 10/23/1908 06/01/1921 10/27/1897 02/06/1837 03/04/1870 05/08/1862
				TOTAL LOSS	19
				TOTAL LOSS	19
				TOTAL LOSS	26

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
BARGE BANKS VICINITY	KATE WENTWORTH	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	11/18/1886

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO	PREVENSEY	UNDER IRN STMR PIER	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	06/09/1864
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO	CHARLES S. DAVIS	AT BOGUE INLET	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/13/1899
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO	THOMAS L. JAMES FRIENDSHIP M.B. DAVIS SCOTIA NAPOLEON	AT BOGUE INLET BOGUE INLET BOGUE INLET OFF BOGUE INLET SWANSBORO BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	10/13/1899 02/15/1846 12/08/1917 04/20/1918 03/17/1841
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO	M.B. DAVIS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	5
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO	GOVERNOR SAFFORD	1 MI OFF BOGUE INLET	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/08/1917
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO			UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	07/24/1908
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO			UNKNOWN		9
BOGUE INLET-SERVING SWANSBORO					9

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CAPE MATTERAS VICINITY	USSYP-389	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	06/19/1942
CAPE MATTERAS VICINITY	BENJAMIN DICKERMAN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/18/1880
	MARY VARNEY	UNKNOWN			04/05/1856
	J.W. DRESSER	UNKNOWN			07/23/1895
	GEORGE E. MALTBY	UNKNOWN			01/07/1867
	TYRREL	UNKNOWN			07/03/1759
	ALBEMARLE	UNKNOWN			09/07/1853
	BAINBRIDGE	UNKNOWN			08/21/1863
			TOTAL LOSS		7
			UNKNOWN		7
CAPE MATTERAS VICINITY	WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	06/28/1942
	CITY BIRMINGHAM	UNKNOWN			06/30/1942
	BLINK	UNKNOWN			02/11/1942
	BRAZOS	UNKNOWN			01/18/1942
	NORVANA	UNKNOWN			01/18/1942
	CITY OF ATLANTA	UNKNOWN			01/19/1942
	LIBERATOR	UNKNOWN			03/19/1942
	NORLAVORE	UNKNOWN			02/24/1942
	KASSANDRA LOULOUDIS	UNKNOWN			03/19/1942
	ALCOA GUIDE	UNKNOWN			03/16/1942
	TERESA	UNKNOWN			03/21/1942
	RIO BLANCO	UNKNOWN			04/01/1942
	UTHO	UNKNOWN			04/03/1942
	EMPIRE THRUSH	UNKNOWN			04/14/1942
	HARPAGON	UNKNOWN			04/19/1942
	WEST NOTUS	UNKNOWN			06/01/1942
	PLEASANTVILLE	UNKNOWN			06/08/1942
	ARABUTAN	UNKNOWN			03/07/1942
			TOTAL LOSS		18
			SUNK BY U-BOAT		18
CAPE MATTERAS VICINITY	USS MONITOR	UNKNOWN	SUNK IN STORM	TOTAL LOSS	12/30/1862
CAPE MATTERAS VICINITY	DIAMOND SHOALS	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY GERMAN SUB	TOTAL LOSS	08/06/1918
CAPE MATTERAS VICINITY	CITY OF NEW YORK	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/29/1942

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	S. S. LEWIS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	09/00/1876
	SPELLBOURNE	UNKNOWN			10/00/1873
	BLAISDELL	UNKNOWN			05/00/1875
	IRIA B. SILSBEE	UNKNOWN			08/18/1879
	EUNA HARWOOD	UNKNOWN			UNKNOWN
	JORN SHAY	UNKNOWN			04/17/1889
	GRIVER	UNKNOWN			01/17/1844
	MARY ANNA	UNKNOWN			09/08/1846
	J. P. BICKLEY	UNKNOWN			03/00/1849
	RICHARD H. WATT	UNKNOWN			01/31/1851
	R. B. THOMPSON	UNKNOWN			07/03/1873
	JANE	UNKNOWN			06/00/1851
	A. S. WILLERS	UNKNOWN			09/00/1857
	GEORGE S. MARTS	UNKNOWN			04/16/1887
	RACHEL A. COLLINS	UNKNOWN			UNKNOWN
	MARTHA	UNKNOWN			03/04/1893
	WILLIAM H. KENZAL	UNKNOWN			04/05/1900
	HETTIE J. DORMAN	UNKNOWN			04/05/1900
	GEORGE R. CONGDON	UNKNOWN			01/31/1901
	HARRY PRESCOTT	UNKNOWN			01/18/1912
	NAT MEADER	UNKNOWN			06/26/1918
	ELIZABETH DOYLE	UNKNOWN			07/30/1918
				TOTAL LOSS	22
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	STANLEY M. SEAMAN	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY GERMAN SUB	TOTAL LOSS	22
	CORDELIA E. HAYS	UNKNOWN			
	ROBERT H. STEVENSON	UNKNOWN			08/05/1918
	HILDA	UNKNOWN			
	LEONORA	UNKNOWN			01/15/1905
	HARRIET C. KERLIN	UNKNOWN			01/13/1906
	WELFLEET	UNKNOWN			02/06/1907
	ADELAIDE DAY	UNKNOWN			01/08/1908
	CATHERINE G. SCOTT	UNKNOWN			02/06/1911
					03/06/1911
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	CONGRESS	CAPE HATTERAS	LOST IN STORM	TOTAL LOSS	11/08/1927
					10/14/1930
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY			UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	8
					8
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY				TOTAL LOSS	08/24/1842

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	SANDUSKY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/28/1881
	ISLINGTON	UNKNOWN			03/16/1820
	HESPERIDES	UNKNOWN			10/09/1897
	THAMES	UNKNOWN			04/06/1869
	KEY WEST	UNKNOWN			10/00/1870
	AMERICA	UNKNOWN			01/30/1851
	GLANAVRON	UNKNOWN			05/22/1896
	VIRGINIA	UNKNOWN			05/02/1900
	PALESTRO	UNKNOWN			08/09/1900
	PRINZ MAURITS	UNKNOWN			04/03/1915
	VETURIA	UNKNOWN			02/20/1918
	PROTEUS	UNKNOWN			08/19/1918
	NORTHEASTERN	UNKNOWN			12/27/1904
	BREWSTER	UNKNOWN			11/29/1909
	POWEL	UNKNOWN			04/06/1920
	SANTIAGO	UNKNOWN			03/11/1924
				TOTAL LOSS	16
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	U-701	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	16
	ALLAN JACKSON	UNKNOWN			
	NARRAGANSET	UNKNOWN			07/07/1942
	ENSIS	UNKNOWN			01/18/1942
	BRITISH SPLENDOR	UNKNOWN			03/25/1942
	LANCING	UNKNOWN			04/04/1942
	KOLLSKEGG	UNKNOWN			04/06/1942
	SAN DELFINA	UNKNOWN			04/07/1942
	AGRA	UNKNOWN			04/09/1942
					04/20/1942
					9
					9
				TOTAL LOSS	3
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	GOVERNOR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/31/1861
	PEERLESS	UNKNOWN			10/31/1861
	CITY OF NEW YORK	UNKNOWN			01/15/1862
					3
				TOTAL LOSS	3

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	KESHENA WELLFLEET	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	07/19/1942 03/04/1943
				TOTAL LOSS	2
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY	UNKNOWN VORX IDLER	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
			UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/18/1750 08/09/1861 01/24/1915
				TOTAL LOSS	3
CAPE HATTERAS VICINITY			UNKNOWN		3
					94

[illegible]

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CAPE LOOKOUT VICINITY	THISTLETOY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/28/1911
				TOTAL LOSS	23
			UNKNOWN		23
CAPE LOOKOUT VICINITY	U-352 PAPOOSE	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	05/09/1942 03/18/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	2
			SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
CAPE LOOKOUT VICINITY	CITIES SERVICE PETROL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	07/14/1933
CAPE LOOKOUT VICINITY	OLEAN ARIO NAECO ATLAS TAMAULIPAS TENNESSEE PANAM PARKINS BEDFORDSHIRE	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/16/1942 03/15/1942 03/23/1942 04/09/1942 03/10/1942 04/11/1942 05/04/1943 12/19/1942 05/00/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	9
CAPE LOOKOUT VICINITY			SUNK BY U-BOAT		9
					45

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CHICAMACUMICO VICINITY	JOSIE TROOP AMERICA IONA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	02/22/1889
	BENJAMIN W. ROBINSON	UNKNOWN			12/24/1876
	RAVENWOOD	UNKNOWN			04/09/1877
	R. T. MARTIN	UNKNOWN			04/10/1876
	MILLEDGVILLE	UNKNOWN			10/13/1893
	SAMUEL W. HALL	UNKNOWN			07/24/1861
	SAMUEL W. TILTON	UNKNOWN			08/30/1839
	GEORGE L. FESSENDEN	UNKNOWN			12/24/1897
	J.H. LOCKWOOD	UNKNOWN			02/17/1898
	FLORENCE	UNKNOWN			04/27/1898
	MINNIE BERGEN	UNKNOWN			11/20/1876
	F.A. TUPPER	UNKNOWN			01/05/1884
	P.B. SAVERY	UNKNOWN			08/18/1899
	MAGNOLIA	UNKNOWN			03/27/1843
	SUE WILLIAMS	UNKNOWN			08/11/1851
	WILLIAM	UNKNOWN			12/03/1852
	RICHARD F.C. HARTLEY	UNKNOWN			03/22/1890
	BENJAMIN M. WALLACE	UNKNOWN			02/06/1873
	GOVERNOR AMES	UNKNOWN			09/02/1913
	ISABELLA PARAMENTER	UNKNOWN			03/26/1904
	VOUCHER	UNKNOWN			UNKNOWN
	KENSINGTON	UNKNOWN			1101/1925
	STRATHAIRLY	UNKNOWN			11/19/1817
					01/27/1871
					03/24/1891
				TOTAL LOSS	25
			UNKNOWN		25
CHICAMACUMICO VICINITY	MIRLO	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY GERMAN MINE	TOTAL LOSS	08/16/1918
CHICAMACUMICO VICINITY					26

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CORE BANKS VICINITY	CUMBERLAND	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/08/1837

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
COROLLA VICINITY	N. BOYNTON	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/17/1889
	WILLIAM H. MACY	UNKNOWN			04/03/1915
	ORIENTE	UNKNOWN			04/28/1907
	VIBILIA	UNKNOWN			05/25/1891
	CLYTHIA	UNKNOWN			01/22/1894
	EMILIE	UNKNOWN			12/03/1845
	ELIZA	UNKNOWN			11/28/1853
			TOTAL LOSS		7
COROLLA VICINITY	KILGORE	CURRITUCK BEACH	UNKNOWN		7
			RAN AGROUND	TOTAL LOSS	08/24/1842
COROLLA VICINITY	RALPH	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/22/1837
	BUSIRIS	UNKNOWN			10/24/1889
	ASDA F. WHITNEY	UNKNOWN			09/22/1885
	GRACIE D. CHAMBERS	UNKNOWN			02/12/1919
	JOHN S. WOOD	UNKNOWN			04/07/1889
	HENRY P. SIMMONS	UNKNOWN			10/23/1889
	MABEL ROSE	UNKNOWN			10/11/1903
	ARLEVILLE H. PERRY	UNKNOWN			10/31/1908
	JAMES T. HATFIELD	UNKNOWN			01/18/1846
	ARIO PARDEE	UNKNOWN			12/20/1884
	JANE HENDERSON	UNKNOWN			06/21/1860
	HIRAM	UNKNOWN			01/19/1837
			TOTAL LOSS		12
COROLLA VICINITY	O.B. JENNINGS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		12
			SUNK BY GERMAN SUB	TOTAL LOSS	08/04/1918
COROLLA VICINITY	EMPIRE STEEL	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/24/1942
	AMERIKALUND	UNKNOWN			02/02/1942
			TOTAL LOSS		2
COROLLA VICINITY			SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
					23

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CURRITUCK BEACH VICINITY	M. A. FORBES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/00/1870
	NUOVA OTTAVIA	UNKNOWN			03/01/1876
	SAMUEL WELSH	UNKNOWN			02/25/1888
	WILLIAM MUIR	UNKNOWN			04/01/1871
	ANNIE MCFARLAND	UNKNOWN			01/30/1873
	AMANDA COOMS	UNKNOWN			11/11/1858
	FAUGH-A-BALLAGH	UNKNOWN			02/02/1873
	RATTLER	UNKNOWN			12/08/1853
	MARTHA	UNKNOWN			01/10/1867
	WAVE	UNKNOWN			12/09/1837
	HORSE	UNKNOWN			01/31/1838
	AMERICAN TRADER	UNKNOWN			08/24/1841
	ALONZO	UNKNOWN			08/24/1841
	EVERGREEN	UNKNOWN			01/09/1849
	EDWARD WOOD	UNKNOWN			11/24/1850
	BALTIC	UNKNOWN			11/00/1857
	A. ERNEST MILLS	UNKNOWN			05/03/1929
	HEROINE	UNKNOWN			10/00/1841
	FRANK M. MCGEAR	UNKNOWN			10/23/1889
	VICTORIA	UNKNOWN			10/23/1845
	AGAMENON	UNKNOWN			03/25/1859
	ORAN SHERWOOD	UNKNOWN			10/29/1837
	R. B. FORBES	UNKNOWN			02/15/1862
	METROPOLIS	UNKNOWN			01/31/1878
	FRANKLIN	UNKNOWN			09/14/1850
				TOTAL LOSS	25
CURRITUCK BEACH VICINITY			UNKNOWN		25
					25
					25

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CURRITUCK INLET	GEORGIA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	07/15/1818
	JENNIE BEASLEY	UNKNOWN			01/26/1886
	MATTIE E. HILES	UNKNOWN			10/30/1892
	REVENUE	UNKNOWN			12/00/1818
	BETSY	UNKNOWN			09/06/1797
	ANDREW JOHNSON	UNKNOWN			10/05/1866
	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN			08/18/1750
				TOTAL LOSS	7
CURRITUCK INLET			UNKNOWN		7
					7
					7

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
DIAMOND SHOALS	TENAS	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/17/1942
DIAMOND SHOALS	ISTRIA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	06/00/1868
	FORMOSA	UNKNOWN			02/20/1893
	ONTARIO	UNKNOWN			12/01/1845
	CODORUS	UNKNOWN			08/04/1886
	USS NEW JERSEY	UNKNOWN			09/05/1923
	USS VIRGINIA	UNKNOWN			09/05/1923
	MARGRET	UNKNOWN			07/24/1850
	OCEAN	UNKNOWN			07/00/1850
	BELLE	UNKNOWN			07/00/1850
	MARY ELLEN	UNKNOWN			07/00/1850
DIAMOND SHOALS	PENNSYLVANIA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	09/24/1847
	ANNCHEN	UNKNOWN			UNKNOWN
					12
	VENORE	UNKNOWN			12
DIAMOND SHOALS	WHITNEY LONG	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	01/23/1942
	G. W. CARPENTER	UNKNOWN			12/20/1879
	RACER	UNKNOWN			04/00/1867
	WALTER S. MASSEY	UNKNOWN			07/00/1850
	ALLIE R. CHESTER	UNKNOWN			01/18/1889
	L & D FISK	UNKNOWN			01/20/1889
	A. B. GOODMAN	UNKNOWN			11/23/1880
	JOHN FLOYD	UNKNOWN			04/04/1881
	ISAAC L. CLARK	UNKNOWN			12/14/1882
	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN			12/17/1884
	LENA BREED	UNKNOWN			02/04/1894
	CARROL A. DEERING	UNKNOWN			12/04/1888
	MORATIO	UNKNOWN			01/31/1921
	WETHERBY	UNKNOWN			04/02/1820
					12/02/1893
					14
					14
DIAMOND SHOALS	ASUSTRALIA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	03/17/1942
	EMPIRE GEM	UNKNOWN			01/23/1942
					2

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
CURRITUCK VICINITY	MARY TURCAN SUNBEAM	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/13/1852 12/17/1919
				TOTAL LOSS	2
CURRITUCK VICINITY	VINDEGGEN HARPATHAIN VINLAND	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	2
				TOTAL LOSS	06/08/1918 06/05/1918 06/05/1918
CURRITUCK VICINITY			SUNK BY GERMAN SUB	TOTAL LOSS	3
				TOTAL LOSS	3
CURRITUCK VICINITY			SUNK BY GERMAN SUB	TOTAL LOSS	5
				TOTAL LOSS	

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
DIAMOND SHOALS	ANNA MAY	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	2 12/09/1931
DIAMOND SHOALS			UNKNOWN		31

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
GRUM INLET	NUESTRA DE SOLIDAD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/18/1750

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
DUCK VICINITY	HARKAWAY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	11/30/1885
DUCK VICINITY	EQUIPOSE	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/27/1942
DUCK VICINITY	HENRY G. FAY THOMAS J. MARTIN MOMIE T.	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/01/1876 01/09/1883 01/27/1920
				TOTAL LOSS	3
			UNKNOWN		3
DUCK VICINITY	VICTOLITE BYRON D. BENSON	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	02/10/1942 04/03/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	2
			SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
DUCK VICINITY	AID HARRINGTON	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	05/23/1851
DUCK VICINITY					8

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
DURANTS VICINITY	DULCIMER	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	02/12/1883
	J.C. MCNAUGHTON	UNKNOWN			04/08/1899
	JAMES B. ANDERSON	UNKNOWN			01/21/1889
	JAMES W. HAIG	UNKNOWN			09/26/1882
	SHILOH	UNKNOWN			03/17/1876
	ST. JOHNS	UNKNOWN			03/17/1890
	LAVINIA M. SNOW	UNKNOWN			03/07/1930
	CLARA E. BERGEN	UNKNOWN			06/26/1905
	EDWARD S. STEARNS	UNKNOWN			04/04/1895
	MARY A. TRAINER	UNKNOWN			01/28/1890
				TOTAL LOSS	10
DURANTS VICINITY			UNKNOWN		10
					10

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
ELIZABETH CITY VICINITY	SEA BIRD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	02/10/1862
	APPOXAMATUX	UNKNOWN			02/10/1862
	FANNY	UNKNOWN			02/10/1862
	FOREST	UNKNOWN			02/10/1862
ELIZABETH CITY VICINITY	BLACK WARRIOR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	02/10/1862
					5
					5
					5

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
HATTERAS INLET	Spero	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/24/1910
	F. L. CARNEY	UNKNOWN			01/22/1882
	ASTORIA	UNKNOWN			01/29/1842
	INDUS	UNKNOWN			12/18/1837
	D.W. HALL	UNKNOWN			06/14/1842
	VESTA	UNKNOWN			04/00/1867
	CLARA DAVIDSON	UNKNOWN			02/07/1876
	WESLEY M. OLER	UNKNOWN			12/05/1902
	NOMIS	UNKNOWN			08/16/1935
	LOTTA LEE	UNKNOWN			03/00/1876
	THOMAS SINICKSON	UNKNOWN			10/21/1885
	JOHN N. PARKER	UNKNOWN			01/08/1882
	NELLIE WADSWORTH	UNKNOWN			12/06/1885
	ALLIANCE	UNKNOWN			03/04/1869
	CIBAO	UNKNOWN			12/04/1927
	FAIRBANKS	UNKNOWN			12/09/1870
				TOTAL LOSS	16
HATTERAS INLET			UNKNOWN		16
					16
					16

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
HATTERAS SHOALS	REGULUS NEVADA	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	01/05/1846 06/04/1868
				TOTAL LOSS	2
HATTERAS SHOALS			UNKNOWN		2
					2

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
KILL DEVIL HILLS VICINITY	YORK CHENANGO BUARQUE	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	01/00/1942 04/20/1942 02/15/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	3
				TOTAL LOSS	3
KILL DEVIL HILLS VICINITY	IRMA THE JOSEPHINE WILLIAM CARLTON CARL GERHARD KYZIKES	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/29/1925 04/03/1915 05/15/1818 09/23/1929 11/08/1927
				TOTAL LOSS	5
				TOTAL LOSS	5
				TOTAL LOSS	02/23/1942 03/15/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	2
KILL DEVIL HILLS VICINITY	OLYMPIC RESOURCE	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	2
				TOTAL LOSS	2
KILL DEVIL HILLS VICINITY			SUNK BY U-BOAT		10

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
KITTY HAWK VICINITY	ANGELA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	UNKNOWN
	WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON	UNKNOWN			12/12/1910
	MCDONOUGH	UNKNOWN			06/13/1844
	MONTROSE W. HOUCK	UNKNOWN			02/18/1913
	J.B. HOLDEN	UNKNOWN			10/11/1903
	CHARLES S. HIRSCH	UNKNOWN			10/29/1908
	EMMA J. WARRINGTON	UNKNOWN			10/04/1893
	DIOMEDE	UNKNOWN			01/23/1825
	LOULA MURCHISON	UNKNOWN			10/03/1883
	EMULOUS	UNKNOWN			01/22/1825
	VICTORY	UNKNOWN			00/00/1825
	HUNTER	UNKNOWN			08/19/1837
	TZENNY CHANDRIS	UNKNOWN			11/13/1937
	MOUNTAINEER	UNKNOWN			12/25/1852
	HENERIETTA PIERCE	UNKNOWN			01/16/1853
	AUGUSTUS MOORE	UNKNOWN			04/15/1853
	BLADAN MCLAUGHLIN	UNKNOWN			05/06/1853
	ST. RITA	UNKNOWN			01/13/1932
				TOTAL LOSS	18
KITTY HAWK VICINITY			UNKNOWN		18
					18
					18

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	THOMAS A. GODDARD MOON	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/09/1905 05/08/1845
				TOTAL LOSS	2
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	CAROLYN BELGIAN AIRMAN	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		2
			SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/27/1942 04/14/1945
				TOTAL LOSS	2
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	PATRIOT	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT		2
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	ANTILLA CHARLES BAINBRIDGE GEORGE M. ADAMS HELEN H. BENEDICT HATTIE LOLLIS FRANCIS W. WATERS HOWELL	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK IN STORM	TOTAL LOSS	01/00/1813
			UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	11/06/1846 11/00/1859 02/05/1929 05/01/1897 02/06/1914 04/07/1889 10/24/1889 07/30/1846
				TOTAL LOSS	8
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	PINAR DEL RIO	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		8
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	GLORY AHADNE VOLUNTEER HURON	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	SUNK BY GERMAN SUB	TOTAL LOSS	06/09/1918
			UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/00/1933 02/07/1873 02/23/1873 11/24/1877
				TOTAL LOSS	4
NAUG HEAD VICINITY	U-85 CARGO	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		4
			SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	04/14/1942 03/15/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	2

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
NAGS HEAD VICINITY	EXPLORER	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	2 12/12/1919
NAGS HEAD VICINITY			UNKNOWN		21

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
OCRACOKE VICINITY	VERA CRUZ	OKRACOKE INLET	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	05/15/1893
OCRACOKE VICINITY	WASHINGTON	AT BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	09/07/1846
OCRACOKE VICINITY	PIONEER	OCRACOKE ISLAND	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	2
OCRACOKE VICINITY	NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL CARMEN UNKNOWN	ON BAR ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	08/24/1842
					12/00/1804
					10/17/1767
OCRACOKE VICINITY	BLACK SQUALL C.C. OVERTON AURORA	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	2
					04/08/1861
					02/01/1878
					09/19/1776
				TOTAL LOSS	3
OCRACOKE VICINITY	NORDAL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	5
OCRACOKE VICINITY	NUMBER 140	NEAR BAR	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	06/24/1942
OCRACOKE VICINITY	CAPE HATTERAS	UNKNOWN	EXPLODED	BURNED	09/23/1814
OCRACOKE VICINITY	E.M. WILLIS	OKRACOKE INLET	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/00/1827
OCRACOKE VICINITY	CATHERINE M. MONAHAN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	01/03/1929
OCRACOKE VICINITY	VICTORIA S UNKNOWN	2 MI N INLET 3 MI FROM BAR	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/24/1919
	GRACE VAN DREZEL	4 MI N OF INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	08/23/1925
					04/15/1770
					09/17/1876
OCRACOKE VICINITY	MARY	BULKHEAD SHOAL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	3
				TOTAL LOSS	12/22/1842
OCRACOKE VICINITY	UNKNOWN	ENT. PORTSMOUTH CH	UNKNOWN	DRIFTED OVER BAR	7
			RAN AGROUND ON BAR		03/04/1878

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
OCRACOE VICINITY	DEPOSITE TWO BROTHERS UNKNOWN	INSIDE BAR INSIDE BAR N SWASH	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	11/17/1842 03/03/1846 03/00/1774
OCRACOE VICINITY	S. WARREN HALL	NEAR PORTSMOUTH	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	3
OCRACOE VICINITY	HELEN ROVE AMITY	NEAR PORTSMTH LF STA ON BAR	UNKNOWN	SAVED	04/00/1898
OCRACOE VICINITY	AURORA	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	08/16/1899 01/05/1826
OCRACOE VICINITY	CHARLES ONLY SON COMET CONQUEST	ON BAR ON BAR ON BAR ON BAR	PURPOSELY WRECKED UNKNOWN	LOSS CAROGO SAVED	2 6 06/00/1837
OCRACOE VICINITY	PATRICK HENRY	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	12/22/1842 03/30/1823 01/07/1846 09/07/1846
OCRACOE VICINITY	SOPHIA D	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	4
OCRACOE VICINITY	UNKNOWN	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	09/07/1846
OCRACOE VICINITY	WESLEY WILLIS LEADING BREEZE	ON BAR ON SHOALS S POINT DRY SHOAL	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	06/00/1810
OCRACOE VICINITY	LILLIE F SCHMIST MARY LIZZIE S. JAMES DANIEL CHASE GEORGE W TRUITT JR. IDA LAWRENCE CHARLES C. LISTER JR.	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	03/30/1823 08/16/1899 11/23/1901
OCRACOE VICINITY				UNKNOWN	3
OCRACOE VICINITY				TOTAL LOSS	03/09/1893 10/26/1859 03/12/1900 11/04/1867 02/20/1928 12/04/1902 01/22/1891

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
OCRACOE VICINITY	GEORGE W. WELLS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	01/03/1913
	A.P. RICHARDSON	UNKNOWN			09/26/1894
	RICHARD SPOFFORD	UNKNOWN			12/27/1894
	HESTER A. SEWARD	UNKNOWN			01/06/1895
	A.F. CROCKETT	UNKNOWN			02/17/1885
	E.B. WHARTON	UNKNOWN			01/31/1878
	EUGENE	UNKNOWN			01/22/1883
	ADDIE HENRY	UNKNOWN			04/14/1895
	MARY J. HAYNIE	UNKNOWN			05/24/1921
	MAARY	UNKNOWN			12/22/1839
				TOTAL LOSS	17
OCRACOE VICINITY	ANNA R. HEIDRITTER	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	27
	LAMBERT TREE	UNKNOWN			03/01/1942
OCRACOE VICINITY	FANNY GRAY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	02/17/1841
	BLANCHE	UNKNOWN			03/00/1849
	MENTOR	WALLACE CHANNEL			12/17/1890
	UNKNOWN	ON BAR			08/25/1827
					06/00/1772
				TOTAL LOSS	5
OCRACOE VICINITY	UNKNOWN	6 MI FROM BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	04/00/1725
OCRACOE VICINITY	EMILY	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	03/30/1823
			UNKNOWN		7
OCRACOE VICINITY	HENRY	ON BAR	STRUCK BAR	LOSS	12/05/1819
OCRACOE VICINITY	JENNY	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	09/01/1772
	UNKNOWN	ON BAR			10/17/1767
	UNKNOWN	ON BAR			10/17/1767
	UNKNOWN	ON BAR			10/17/1767
				UNKNOWN	4
OCRACOE VICINITY	PREMIUM	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	01/08/1837
OCRACOE VICINITY	BORINGER	OCRACOE INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	04/06/1891

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
OKRACUKE VICINITY	CRAIGSIDE	OKRACUKE INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	02/21/1891
				UNKNOWN	2
			UNKNOWN		7
OKRACUKE VICINITY	HOME	ON BEACH	RAN AGROUND	TOTAL LOSS	10/09/1837
OKRACUKE VICINITY	ARISTO	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	12/24/1899
	ISLE OF IONA	UNKNOWN			12/13/1914
	PIONEER	UNKNOWN			00/00/1889
				TOTAL LOSS	3
OKRACUKE VICINITY	E. M. CLARK		UNKNOWN		3
	DIXIE ARROW	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	03/18/1942
	F. W. ABRAMS	UNKNOWN			03/26/1942
		UNKNOWN			06/10/1942
				TOTAL LOSS	3
OKRACUKE VICINITY	ALBATROSS	OKRACUKE INLET	SUNK BY U-BOAT		3
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	02/22/1940
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			08/26/1775
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			08/26/1775
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			08/26/1775
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			08/26/1775
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			03/00/1778
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			08/26/1775
	UNKNOWN	AT BAR			08/26/1775
	CHARMINE POLLY	AT INLET			01/00/1751
	UNKNOWN	ON BAR			10/17/1767
				UNKNOWN	11
OKRACUKE VICINITY	ROANOKE	ON BAR	UNKNOWN		11
			BROKE UP	WENT TO PIECES	04/00/1799
OKRACUKE VICINITY	UNKNOWN	ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	10/17/1767

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
OCRAUKE VICINITY	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	ON BAR ON BAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	10/17/1767 10/17/1767
			UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	3
OCRAUKE VICINITY	TIGER	UNKNOWN	STRANDED IN INLET	TOTAL LOSS	06/29/1585
OCRAUKE VICINITY	LIBERATOR	SHOAL	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/00/1923
OCRAUKE VICINITY					92

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stock 1952

WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
QUICK	AT OREGON INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	03/00/1867
LADY DRAKE	UNKNOWN	SUNK BY U-BOAT	TOTAL LOSS	05/05/1942
EMPIRE DRYDEN	OFF INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	04/19/1942
DESERT LIGHT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/16/1942
IRENE THAYER	1/4 MI S OF INLET	UNKNOWN	LOSS	11/19/1892
DOROTHEA L. BRINKMAN	2 1/2 MI FROM INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	03/22/1924
HATTIE L. FULLER	2 1/2 MI S OF INLET	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/13/1877
CHARLES MARY H. WESCOTT JANE C. HARRIS	4 MI S OF INLET AT INLET OFF INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	09/23/1887 01/25/1875 02/25/1900
		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	3
		UNKNOWN		8
J. F. BECKER	OFF INLET	SANK	UNKNOWN	04/26/1903
J. F. BECKER	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/26/1903
ELLA MAY	AT INLET	SANK	UNKNOWN	08/08/1885
JUNE JUNE	S OF SIDE BAR UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	08/11/1899 08/11/1899
		UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	2
		UNKNOWN		2
HATTIE GAGE ARIDANE MISS PAMLICO	AT INLET AT INLET AT INLET	STRANDED	UNKNOWN	06/29/1918 02/07/1867 01/20/1960
			UNKNOWN	3
		STRANDED		3

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
OREGON INLET	SARAH J	IN INLET	SUNK	UNKNOWN	01/14/1961
OREGON INLET	W. J. TOWNSEND	ON BAR	RAN AROUND	UNKNOWN	12/15/1962
OREGON INLET	BLACK HAWK	3 MI SE OF INLET	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	11/06/1919
OREGON INLET					21

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
PAMLICU SOUND	MARY C. WARD ANNE COMBER	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	01/26/1900 01/17/1908
				TOTAL LOSS	2
			UNKNOWN		2
PAMLICU SOUND					2

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
PEA ISLAND VICINITY	LIZZIE S. HAYNES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	10/24/1889
	MONTANA	UNKNOWN			12/11/1904
	CHARLES J. DUMAS	UNKNOWN			12/27/1911
	EMMA C. COTTON	UNKNOWN			12/27/1895
	M & E HENDERSON	UNKNOWN			11/30/1879
	JENNIE LOCKWOOD	UNKNOWN			02/13/1906
	E.S. NEWMAN	UNKNOWN			10/11/1896
	J.W. GASKILL	UNKNOWN			02/16/1891
	MAGGIE J. LAWRENCE	UNKNOWN			02/10/1896
	GEORGE N. REED	UNKNOWN			01/20/1915
				TOTAL LOSS	10
PEA ISLAND VICINITY			UNKNOWN		10
					10
					10

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
PLYMOUTH VICINITY	SOUTHFIELD ALBEMARLE	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	04/19/1864 10/27/1864
				TOTAL LOSS	2
PLYMOUTH VICINITY			UNKNOWN		2
					2

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
PORTSMOUTH VICINITY	VERA CRUZ VII	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	05/08/1903
	FRED WALTON	UNKNOWN			08/17/1899
	JOHN I. SNOW	UNKNOWN			01/14/1907
	THREE FRIENDS	UNKNOWN			02/09/1900
	LUNA	UNKNOWN			07/29/1918
	ETTA M. BARTER	UNKNOWN			02/27/1895
	SALLIE BISSELL	UNKNOWN			04/04/1895
	CHARMER	UNKNOWN			03/04/1899
	LYDIA A. WILLIS	UNKNOWN			08/17/1899
	HENRIETTA HILL	UNKNOWN			08/24/1899
	ARROYO	UNKNOWN			02/20/1910
			TOTAL LOSS		11
PORTSMOUTH VICINITY			UNKNOWN		11
					11

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

NAME OF WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
ROANOKE ISLAND VICINITY	CURLEW UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	02/07/1862 00/00/1778
				TOTAL LOSS	2
ROANOKE ISLAND VICINITY			UNKNOWN		2
					2

SITE SUMMARY: UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
After Stick 1952

WATER BODY	WRECK NAME	LOCATION	CAUSE	DISPOSITION	DATE
WASHINGTON VICINITY	PICKETT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL LOSS	09/06/1862
					568

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